The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,773 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1889.

RAILWAY
S' GUIDE.

...es of all the Indian
...and Dak Companies.
...panies; the Routes
...Northern, Central,

...NDIA.
... 1889.
...ette Steam Press.

...RIENTAL

...OF DEPAR-
...KUROPE.

	...a.			Friday 1889.
	...ell			2nd Nov.
	...alia			2...th "
	...			9th Dec.
	...se			13th "
	...chell			2...th "
	...		W. Atkinson	...7th "
	...	1300	C. Gadd	... 3rd Jan.
	...	800	W. A. Seaton	...19th "
	...	500	H. T. Weigholl	...17th "
	...	4...4	00	C. I. Alde...on	...7th "
	...	303	500	C. Gadd	... 31st "
	...	301	000	E. Stew...t	... 7th Feb.
	...	304	500	H. T. Weigholl	... 14th "
	...	4...6	00	J. L. Parfitt	... 2 st "
	...	3...5	5 0	C. Gadd	... 28th "
	...	5 0	1 00	W. J. Webber	... 7th Mar.
	...	3013	500	R. Harry	... 14th "
	...	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	... 14th "
	...	4 05	800	W. D. Worcester	... 21st "
	...	305	500	C. Gadd	... 28th "

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Bombay to London, by the main route, and names are registered for Passengers in the Sleeping Cabins.

A Special Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Cargo must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on the day of sailing.

The Steamers marked Mt. proceed to London via Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamers marked A proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4234	800	T. J. Alderton	21st Nov.
CLYDE	3260	10.0	R. Stewart	5th Dec.
PERSIA	4131	800	J. L. Parfitt	10th "
SUTLEJ	3560	10 0	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 1890.
MASSILIA	4...6	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
PERSIA	4...6	1000	C. Fraser	29th "
CORONATION	2...6	800	P. Harris	13th Feb.
[illegible]	2...6	500	C. Reeves	27th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port en route.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Marseilles regularly every Saturday, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARES:—First Class Single, Rs. 500, Rs. 315, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class Passengers, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FLORENCE OR GENOA, to the extent allowed in the Tickets.

Liberal Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now take THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON via NAPLES, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples. AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Ayahs are conveyed for Rs. 300 and Rs 150 respectively, inclusive of food in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 9th December 1889.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRICE	C. Pochlinger	4,600	85	5th Dec.
IMPERATRICE	F. Biggor	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. —

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1,090	600	10th Jan. 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	E. Perini	3,860	550	14th Dec. 89

No cargo will be received on board after glasses on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	Boothby	5,000	23th Nov.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for Passengers. The refrigerating room contains an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage. Fares to Marseilles very moderate. Voyage not expected to exceed 20 days. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles) or to Liverpool by sea all the way.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,109 300	12th Dec.

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 4, 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 4, postage 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 20th November, and the

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 16th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st November.

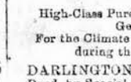
FOR RANGOON.

THE S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on or about MONDAY, 18th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for a year certain, from 15th December 1889, the very desirable and cool BUNGALOW known as Paradise Lodge, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Grattan Geary, Esq. It is well furnished and Compound and Garden tastefully laid out. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, horses standing at livery on 15 mansion rate, Rs. 3 per month, including grass keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Moderate commission on sale of carriages and saddlery. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every description of smithing done.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 26 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATED

PRIZE CUPS, GOBLETS, AND TANKARDS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have now on exhibition a Magnificent Selection of the above, suitable as Prizes for—

SHOOTING, RACING, GOLF,	BOATING, BADMINTON, GYMKHANA,	YACHTING, POLO, and ATHLETIC

TOURNAMENTS.

	Rs. a.
GOBLETS.—Plain or Richly Engraved and Chased, without Handles.....Rs. 15 to	100 0
CUPS.—Richly Chased and Embossed, with Handles .....Rs. 30 to	150 0
LOVING CUPS.—Electro-plated, richly Gilt inside, with Three Handles, form Handsome Prize Cups .....Rs. 70 to	100 0
LOVING CUPS, in British Oak, neatly mounted in Electro-plate, with Shield for inscription ...	60 0
GOLF CUPS, BEAKERS, &c. A large selection, plain, chased, or engraved .....Rs. 45 to	72 0
GOLF BEAKERS, Engraved and Chased with Golf Designs	35 0
GOLF BEER MUGS	27 8
CUPS or GOBLETS, made from selected Oak, and mounted in Electro-plate Gilt Linings, from	20 0

PRIZE BOWLS.

Finest Electro-plate, richly Embossed with Gilt insides, fluted and other patterns, mounted on Polished Blackwood Stand	135 0
BEER TANKARDS, MUGS, CUPS, &c.	
Best English Oak, with Electro-plated Mounts, various patterns, from	31 0
Finest Crystal Glass, with Electro-plated Bands and Handles, from	22 0
All Electro-plate, plain, chased, or engraved, from	12 0

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS.

Consisting of Two Tumblers, with reversible Sherry and Champagne Glass—	
Plain Electro-plate, per set.....	28 0
" in solid Leather Case.....	35 0
" Engraved	30 0
" in solid Leather Case	35 0
ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, INSCRIPTIONS, &c., engraved to order.	

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Rs. a.
Fork and Spoon, neatly engraved or chased, in Velvet-lined case, from	11 0
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Plain or Engraved, from	17 0
Fork, Spoon, and Napkin Ring, from	18 0
Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring.....	21 8
Knife, Fork, Tea and Dessert Spoon, and Egg Cup, from	32 0
Handsome Pap Bowl and Spoon, richly chased and Engraved, in Velvet and Satin lined case, from	45 0
Christening Mugs in great variety in all the newest Designs, including the Antique shape and the Plain Cauldron shape, engraved or chased, fluted, Japannesque, and other patterns, from	18 0

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

HALL-MARKED.

Silver Fork and Spoon, chased or engraved, from	36 0
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, from.....	50 0
Silver Spoon, Fork, and Napkin Ring, from	54 0
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Napkin Ring, from	72 0
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug, and Babies' Coral, from	135 0
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Mug, from	90 0
Solid Silver Pap Bowl and Spoon, gilt inside, fluted and chased, in Morocco Leather Case, from	80 0
Silver Christening Mugs, Hall-marked, handsomely chased or engraved, gilt inside, in Leather Velvet-lined Cases, from	65 0
Babies' Coral Bells and Whistle, mounted in Chased Silver, complete with Silver Bells and Silver Waistie, from	6 8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER
WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

PORTS.

		Per Dozen. Rs. a.
Old Crusted	Bronze Capsule	41 12
Invalids' Superior	Gold Capsule	29 12
Superior Dessert	Black Capsule	26 0
Full Body	Red Capsule	22 0
Spanish	Green Capsule	17 4

SHERRIES, &c.

Amontillado, A1	Gold Capsule	44 8
Solera	Black Capsule	33 0
Amoroso	Black Capsule	31 4
Montilla	Black Capsule	31 4
Invalids'	Square Bottle	31 0
Manzanilla	Red Capsule	26 0
Pale Medium Dry	Yellow Capsule	24 0
Vino de Pasto	Pint Capsule	23 0
Dinner Sherry	White Capsule	18 12
Do. do.	Blue Capsule	15 8
Marsala	Yellow Capsule	18 4
Madeira, E. I.	Black Capsule	44 0
Do.	Blue Capsule	27 0

INVALIDS' PORT.
CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th Feb. 1888

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration, and is a good sound Wholesome Port.

(Signed) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Member of the Society of Public Analysts, and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 29-12.

CUTLER, PALMER
WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

CHAMPAGNES.

Binet & Co.'s Dry Elite	66 0
Wachter & Co.'s Royal Charter	64 8
Perinet & Fils	66 8
Heidseick Dry Monopole	66 8
Crown Champagne, C. P. & Co.'s	48 0
Jean Sibadey's Carte Blanche.....	37 8
Sparkling Saumur, Gold Foil.....	29 0

BINET, FILS & CO.'S DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE,
THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.

All connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this Wine. We are sure they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised at its moderate price.

Quarts.....per doz. Rs. 66 0
Pints.....per 2 doz. 69 0

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
In Square Bottles.
CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sirs,

Having carefully analysed a sample of your Whisky, I am able to certify it is exceptionally free from fusel oil.

I consider it to be a well-matured and wholesome Whisky of excellent quality.

Yours faithfully,
(*Signed*) BERNARD DYER, F. C. S.
Price per doz. quarts. Rs. 29-8.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	6	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0 "
Pekoe Souchong...	"	0	15	0 "
Souchong.....	"	0	12	0 "
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	0 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breezes on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

WINES FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY

			CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.
Fine Old	... ... MARSALA...	Sicily...	19	0
	The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
Fine Old	... ... MADEIRA...direct from the Island...		34	0
	Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
Superior Old	... ... PORT	Portugal...	35	0
	This, our well-known Invalid Wine, is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
Fine Old	... ... PORT	Portugal...	28	0
	A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
Fine	... ... PORT	Portugal...	20	0
	A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
Fine Old	... ... CARLOWITZ ...	Hungary...	24	0
	This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
Fine ...	... ... CARLOWITZ ...	Hungary...	19	0
	Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.			

TREACHER & CO., LD. BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

		Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way		450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame		550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves		600
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported		725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves		600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves		700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals		875
*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.		
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made		1,350
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades.		550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back		700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass bound Case		1,000

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COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass out what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above and for the Quinine BITTERS to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

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Twelve monthly-hire payments.. ... ...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do. ... ...Rs. 38 per month.
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The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

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NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SCHILLER, DOSOGNE and Co. hereby give public notice that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS PREMISES to No. 16, Medows Street, second floor, where they will continue to car

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK,
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NOW OPEN
to the Ladies, Gentlemen, and young people of Bombay and surrounding districts, as a first-class place of Popular Amusement where good order and decorum are rigidly enforced.
EVERY NIGHT FROM 8-30 to 11.
ADMISSION, TUESDAYS, As. 8;
ALL OTHER NIGHTS, ONE RUPEE.
There is also a SPECIAL SESSION in the morning, from 10 to 12, for LADIES ONLY, to encourage them in acquiring the Art of Roller-Skating. To this Session admission is free; Skates 8 annas. Boys are not allowed to Skate at this Session, except on SATURDAYS.
BY REQUEST,
EARLY IN THE MORNING,
A Special Session for a few days only,
COMMENCING MONDAY
NOVEMBER 18th, from 7 to 9,
For Gentlemen beginners, in order that they may learn the Art in private.
Admission 8 Annas; Skates free.
TO-DAY! TO-DAY!
AT 2 P.M.,
CHILDREN'S GRAND COMPLIMENTARY MATINEE.
CHILDREN MAY be ACCOMPANIED by their PARENTS. Children may obtain Tickets of Admission and Skates, free of charge, on application at the Rink Office at once in person.
All the little folk are cordially invited.
At this Matinee Ladies and Gentlemen will be charged Re. 1 admission.
SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION:
LADIES Rs. 40. GENTLEMEN Rs. 50.
SKATES FOR SALE,
from Fifteen to Twenty-five Rupees per pair, including the use of the Skating surface, free of charge for the entire season.
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

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CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SALE OF MARINE STORES.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, and following days, a SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of MARINE STORES, including old Stores, Metals, Steam Cutter, Boats, Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Shackles, Manual Fire-engines, &c., will be held at H. M.'s I. M. Dockyard, at 2 p.m.
JOHN HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M.'s I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th November 1889.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the "ENGLISH MAIL" NEWSPAPER are requested to kindly forward their NAMES and ADDRESSES to the undersigned, as the register containing the information was burnt in the recent fire.
G. CLARIDGE & CO.,
Proprietors, "English Mail".
Apollo St. est, Fort, Bombay, 15th November, 1889.

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED OUR OFFICE to the SECOND FLOOR of APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
D. D. BACHA & CO.,
Merchants and Commission Agents.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 1-30 p.m. on 1st December, 1889, for the whole or any part, not being less than Rs. 500, of the 2nd Instalment of Rs. One Lakh of the TWO-LAKHS RUPEE LOAN at 5½ per cent. per annum, to be raised under the sanction of Government, for widening streets in those quarters of Surat burnt out by the disastrous fire of 6th April last.
Further particulars to be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.
NANU MAIM B. SHAIKH,
Secretary, Surat Municipality.
Municipal Office, Surat, 13th November 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT manufacture best CHEUKS for LADIES' WEAR at Prices varying from Annas 6 to Re. 1 per yard. Width 27, 30, 32, and 34 inches. The Cloth will be cut in any length and supplied in Bombay free of all forwarding charges, from the
DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that SONEE MUGONDAYARAM has contracted TO SELL to SONEE BECHUR DAYARAM, All his right, title, interest in and to a half share or of all that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under Municipal Ward C, ward No. 233, street No. 124, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 174 and new No. 1182, and is bounded on the North by the property of Beer Dayaram and another, on the South by the house of Roopjee Rattonjee Mody, on the East by the Shaik Memon Street and on the West by the property of Borah Aladin Tumboowalla.
All persons having any claim or claims to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are required to give notice of the same within fourteen days from the date hereof, to the undersigned, at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
JEFFERSON, BAISHNKER, DINSHA & KANJA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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For 3s. 6d.!!!
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SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Infuses Vitality to the Nerve
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SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Superior to all Tonic Bitters.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—A most desirable Stomach Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Benefits Bones and Muscles.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Valuable to Infirm and Aged.
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Complete and easy reference,
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Entrance ... 2 Annas.
Switchback Railway ... 4 do.

For special days and Bands, see future advertisements.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other respective chief and local Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1890-91.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nimach, Nusirabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Deolali, Poona for Parundhur, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nimach, Nusirabad, Bombay, Deesa	Wooden, Copper, Iron, Tin, Crockery & China ware & Cycle	Under Schedule No 1	On 9th Dec.
	Leather, Bamboo, Rattan and Earthenware articles	do No 5	do
	Miscellaneous Stock articles	do No 8	On 12th Dec.
	Country Drugs and Medicine, &c.	do No 9	do
	Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter & Beef and Mutton	do Nos 10 & 11	On 16th Dec.
	Vegetable Oil of sorts and Kerosine Oil	do No 24	do
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nimach, Nusirabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Deolali, Kamptee, Jubulpore, Pachmarhi and Jubbulpur for Pachmarhi, Kamptee for Sitabuldee	Barley Europe, Candles, Sago, &c.	do No 27	do
	Charcoal and Firewood	do No 28	On 18th Dec.
	Coffee	do No 29	do
	b Straw Rice	do No 32	do
	c Potatoes and Vegetables	do No 43	do
	Cooking Utensils	do No 44 A	On 20th Dec.
	Diet and Table requisites	do No 44 B	do
	d Hospital Clothing and bedding	do No 22	On 23rd Dec.
	Hospital Wines	do No 26 A	do
	Rice and Salt &c.	do No 42	On 6th Jan.
	Smarfor issue to Barracks & Hospitals	do No 30 & 31	do
	Cotton Sheets for issue to Barracks & Hospitals	do No 20	do
	Ice	do No 18	On 8th Jan.
	Bran for Horses, &c.	Under local Schedule.	do
	Auction Sale of Govt Stores	do	On 10th Jan.
	Materials for repairs of articles of Linen gear for Transport Cattle, &c.	Under Schedule No 7 A	On 14th Jan.

c Tenders will not be received at Poona for Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter, and Beef and Mutton required for the Poona Commissariat.
b Tenders will not be received for Straw Rice required for the Karachi and Hyderabad Commissariat.
c Tenders will not be received for Potatoes required for the Deesa, Karachi, and Hyderabad Commissariat.
d Tenders for Hospital Clothing and Bedding, &c., required for the Bombay Commissariat, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, as hitherto.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Kurschi, Hyderabad, Jubulpore, Kamptee	Hired Carts with Bullocks, &c.	Under Schedule No 21	On 16th Dec.
Nusirabad	Hired Carts with Bullocks for conveyance of water from Dil wara	do	do
Karachi, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Deolali	Purchase of empty Hogsheads	Under Schedule No 15	On 18th Dec.
Poona for Parundhur, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusirabad, Nimach, Bombay, Deesa	Purchase of Cattle and Sheep offal and of Hides and Skins	Idd No	On 8th Jan.
Jubulpore & Sangor	Broosa	Under local Schedule	do
Mhow	Atta and Rice for Elephants	do	do
Karachi, Hyderabad,	Lucerne	do	On 10th Jan.

Chief Comt Officer, Poona for Poona, Ahmednagar and their subordinate stations
Do Mhow for Mhow, Nimuch, Nusirabad and their subordinate stations
Do Jubulpore for Jubulpore and its subordinate stations
Do Kamptee for Kamptee and its subordinate stations
Do Karachi for Karachi and Hyderabad
Comt Storekeeper Genl. Bombay, for Bombay, Deesa Ahmedabad, Aden and their subordinate stations

Mule and Bullock Equipment.

Kamptee Comt. Storekeeper Genl, Bombay, for Kamptee	Cotton Sattrenjees of good quality as per sample	Under Schedule No 29	On 14th Jan.
	Tea, Indian, of good quality as per sample	No 29 A	
Comt Storekeeper Genl, Bombay	Animal Charcoal	Under Local Schedule	On 20th Dec.
	Sewing Bed and Pillow-cases	do do	On 23rd Dec.
	Hired Boat tonnage, Sea and River carriage	do do No 13	do
	Hired Horse Carriage for Passengers, hired Carts and Buggaries, &c.	do do No 23	On 6th Jan.
		do do No 36	do

Tenders will also be received by the Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay, for the above Contracts for Mule and Bullock Equipments separately for each Stations, namely, Poona, Mhow, Jubbulpur, Kamptee and Karachi.

LOCAL CONTRACTS FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Deolali and Bombay for Deolali, Satara and Poona, for Satara, Poona for Parundhur, Abu & Deesa for Abu, Mhow for Indore, Nasirabad for Taragnur, Saugor and Jubbulpur for Saugor, Pachmarhi and Jubbulpur for Pachmarhi, Kamptee for Sitabuldee	Kerosine Oil	Under Class B, Schedule No 1	On 16th Dec.
	Cattle and Sheep for slaughter and Beef and Mutton	Under Schedule No 10 & 11	do
	Miscellaneous articles and Hired Carts and Coolies	Under Schedule No 2	On 20th Dec.

GENERAL CONTRACTS COMPRISING THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL STATIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING ADEN.

Comt Storekeeper Genl, Bombay	Oil Kerosine	Under Schedule No 24 A	On 16th Dec.
	Purchase of empty Hogsheads	do No 38	On 18th Dec.
	Diet and Table requisites	do No 4 B	On 20th Dec.
	Hospital Bedding and Clothing	do No 22 A	On 23rd Dec.
	Hospital Wines	do No 26 A	do
Comt Storekeeper Genl, Bombay, and Chief Comt Officer, Poona	Cooking Utensils	Under Schedule No 4 A	On 20th Dec.
	Sugar for issue to Barrack and Hospital as per sample	do No 49	On 6th Jan.
	Cotton Sheets of good quality as per sample	do No 34	do

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Poona, 8th Nov., 1889.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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Terms and particulars upon application.
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OPEN TO RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1890.
(This cancels all former Price Lists)

WEEKLIES.	Bombay. Yearly	Up-country. Yearly
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Academy	12 0	14 0
Admiralty and Horse Guard's Gazette	23 0	25 0
Agriculture	10 0	12 0
Agricultural Gazette	12 0	14 0
Ally Sloper Half Holiday	10 0	12 0
Amateur Photographer	13 0	15 0
Architect	24 0	28 0
Army and Navy Gazette	21 8	23 8
Athenæum	12 0	14 0
Bird o' Freedom	9 8	11 8
*Bristol Mercury	16 0	18 0
British Medical Journal	22 0	26 0
Broad Arrow	21 8	23 8
British Journal of Photography	13 0	15 0
Builder	24 0	28 0
Building News	24 0	28 0
Ballionist	24 0	26 0
Catholic Household	8 0	10 0
Catholic Times and Opinion	8 0	10 0
Chemical News (with Supplement)	18 0	20 0
Chess Player's Chronicle	13 0	15 0
Church of England Pulpit	8 0	10 0
Church Review	8 0	10 0
Civil Service Gazette	12 8	15 0
Civilian	14 0	16 0
Colonies, The (and India)	14 0	16 0
Country Gentleman	25 0	29 0
Cyclist	8 0	10 0
Economist (and Supplement)	30 0	34 0
Electrician	22 0	24 0
Electrical Review	16 0	20 0
Engineer (with extra No.)	30 0	34 0
Engineering (do.)	30 0	34 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	10 0	12 0
Era	22 0	24 0
Fair Play	12 0	14 0
Farmer	22 0	25 0
Field (with Supplement)	30 0	34 0
*Frank Leslie, Illustrated Paper	16 0	19 0
Fun (with Almanac)	8 0	10 0
Funny Folks (with one extra No.)	8 0	10 0
Garden (The)	15 0	17 0
Gardener's Magazine	12 0	14 0
Gardening	10 0	12 0
Gardener's Journal	13 0	15 0
Graphic (with two extra Nos.)	23 0	25 0
Guardian	24 0	28 0
Hawk	21 0	23 0
*Harper's Weekly Paper (American)	23 0	27 0
Health	10 8	12 8
Home News	21 0	23 0
Home and Colonial Mail	23 0	26 0
Horse and Hound	12 0	14 0
Illustrated Bits	8 0	10 0
* Do. Catholic American	16 0	18 0
Illustrated London News (with two extra Nos.)	23 0	25 0
Illustrated Police News	8 0	10 0
Do. Sporting and Dramatic News (with all extra Nos.)	22 0	24 0
Illustrated Penny Paper (and Christmas No.)	8 0	10 0
Insurance News	12 0	14 0
Invention and Inventors Mart	23 0	25 0
Iron	24 0	26 0
Jews Chronicle	10 0	12 0
Journal of Horticulture	12 8	15 0
Judy (with Almanac)	10 8	12 8
Ladies Pictorial (and X'mas No.)	26 8	29 0
Lancet	30 0	34 0
Land and Water	12 0	14 0
*La Vie Parisienne	31 0	34 0
Lady	15 0	18 0
Law Times and Supplement	50 0	55 0
*L'Illustration (French)	29 0	30 0
Life (with Christmas No.)	22 0	24 0
Licensed Victualler's Gazette	10 0	12 0
*Liverpool Weekly Mercury	10 0	12 0
Lloyd's Weekly News	8 0	10 0
London Figaro	8 0	10 0
Mail (tri-weekly)	30 0	34 0
Man of the World	8 0	10 0
Medical Press and Circular	22 0	24 0
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Money Market Review	25 0	27 8
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Moonshine	8 0	10 0
Musical World	17 0	19 0
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National Reformer	12 8	15 0
News of the World	8 8	10 0
*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle	16 0	18 0
*New York Medical Journal	23 0	26 0
Notes and Quarries	15 8	16 8
Observer	15 8	16 0
Overland Mail	21 0	23 0
Pall Mall Budget	12 0	14 0
Photographic News	12 0	14 0
Pharmaceutical Journal	18 0	20 0
Pictorial World (and X'mas. No.)	23 0	25 0
Public Opinion	10 0	12 0
Punch (and Almanac)	12 0	14 0
Queen and Ladies' Newspaper (with extra No.)	30 0	34 0
Railway Press	15 0	17 0
Railway Review	10 0	12 0
Railway Journal	24 0	26 0
Railway Times	20 0	23 0
Rare Bits	8 0	10 0
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Referee	7 8	9 8
Reynold's Weekly Newspaper	8 0	10 0
Rock	8 0	10 0
Saturday Review	21 0	23 0
Sanitary World	12 0	14 0
*Scientific American	12 0	14 0
* Do. do. Supplement	14 0	16 0
School Master	8 0	10 0
School Mistress	8 0	10 0
Scraps	8 0	10 0
Shipping Gazette Weekly Summary	23 0	25 0
Society	8 0	10 0
Spectator	21 8	23 8
Sporting Times	10 0	12 0
St. James's Budget	21 0	23 0
St. Stephen's Review (and X'mas No.)	32 0	36 0
*Sydney Illustrated Paper (Fortnightly)	12 0	14 0
Tablet	20 0	22 0
Table (The)	16 0	18 0
Time (weekly edition)	10 0	12 0
Tit Bits	8 0	10 0
Truth (and X'mas No.)	22 0	24 0
United Service Gazette	21 0	23 0
United Ireland	8 0	10 0
Vanity Fair (with X'mas No.)	22 0	24 0
Volunteer Service Gazette	16 0	18 0
Weekly Despatch	8 0	10 0
Weekly Register	12 0	14 0
Weekly Scotsman	10 0	11 0
Weekly Scotsman	8 0	10 0
Weekly Times and Echo	8 0	10 0
Weekly Budget	8 0	10 0
Weekly Irish Times	8 0	10 0
World (with X'mas No)	22 0	24 0

MONTHLIES.

All the Year Round (with extra Nos.)	6 0	7 0
Amateur Work	4 0	5 0
Argosy (with extra Nos.)	4 8	5 8
Art Journal (and Christmas part)	3 0	16 0
Army List	11 0	13 0
Army and Navy Magazine	7 0	8 0
*Atlantic Monthly	8 0	9 8
Ave Maria	9 0	10 0
Band of Hope Review	1 0	1 8
Baily's Magazine of Sports	13 8	15 0
Banker's, Magazine	12 8	15 8
Baby	3 0	4 0
Belgravia (and Summer and Christmas parts)	8 8	9 8
Birmingham Medical Journal	8 0	9 0
Blackwood's Magazine	18 0	20 0
Bow Bells (including one double No.)	4 8	5 8
Boy's Own Paper (and Summer and X'mas parts)	4 8	5 8
British Workman	1 0	1 8
Cassell's Magazine (and Summer part)	4 8	5 8
Do. do. of Art	7 8	9 0
Do. Shakespeare	5 8	6 8
Do. Encyclopedia Dictionary	9 0	11 0
Do. Technical Educator	4 8	5 8
Do. New Popular Educator	4 8	5 8
Catholic Missions	3 8	3 8
Do. Fireside	7 0	8 0
Do. World	14 0	15 0
Century (The)	10 0	12 0
Do. Illustrated Magazine	11 0	13 0
Chamber's Journal	4 8	5 8
Chatterbox	2 0	3 0
Children's Dressmaker	2 0	3 0
Contemporary Review	18 0	20 0
Cornhill Magazine	4 0	5 0
Decorator	5 0	6 8
Delineator	6 0	7 0
Dublin Medical Journal	14 0	15 0
Edinburgh Do.	14 0	15 0
English Illustrated Magazine (and Christmas part)	4 8	5 8
English Messenger of Sacred Heart	1 8	2 0
Family Herald	3 8	4 8
Fireside	4 8	5 8
Fortnightly Review	18 0	20 0
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion	8 8	9 0
Do. Magazine	7 8	9 8
Girls' Own Paper (with Summer and Christmas parts)	4 8	5 8
Glasgow Medical Journal	14 0	15 0
Good Words (and Christmas part)	4 0	5 0
Harper's Magazine	8 8	9 8
Horological Journal	4 0	5 0
Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine	19 0	20 8
Illustrated Carpenter and Builder	4 0	5 0
International Journal of Medical Science	13 0	14 0
Irish Monthly	4 0	5 0
Knowledge	4 0	6 0
Ladies' Gazette of Fashion	4 0	5 0
Do. Treasury	4 0	5 0
Lamp	3 0	5 0
Le Follet	11 0	12 0
Les Modes Parisiennes (French)	9 0	11 8
Leisure Hour	3 8	5 8
Little Folks (with X'mas No.)	4 0	7 8
London Journal (with one extra No.)	4 8	5 8
London Society (with Summer and X'mas part)	4 8	5 0
Do. Reader (with one extra No.)	4 8	5 0

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A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bone. All Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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Longman's Magazine	4 0	5 0
London Medical Recorder	11 8	13 0
Macmillan's Magazine	7 8	9 8
Magazine of Art	8 0	9 8
Magazine of Short Stories	4 8	5 8
Marine Engineer	4 0	5 0
Merry England	8 0	9 0
Month (The)	14 0	15 0
Murray's Magazine	9 0	10 8
Musical Times	4 0	5 0
Myra's Journal of Dress, etc	4 0	5 0
My Sunday Friend	1 0	1 8
National Review	18 0	20 0
Navy List (eight times a year only)	7 0	8 0
New Monthly Magazine	19 0	20 8
New Review	5 0	6 0
Nineteenth Century	18 0	20 0
North American Review	18 0	20 0
Our Own Country	7 8	8 8
Phonetic Journal	4 0	5 0
Portfolio	17 0	18 8
Practitioner	11 0	12 8
Practical Family Dress-maker	3 0	4 0
Provincial Medical Journal	4 8	5 8
Punch (monthly)	11 0	12 8
Quiver	4 8	5 8
Railway Official Gazette	2 0	2 0
Scribner's Magazine	9 0	11 0
School Newspaper	1 8	2 8
* Scientific American Architect and Builder	12 0	14 0
Season (The)	9 0	11 0
St. Nicholas	7 0	9 0
Sunday at Home	4 0	5 0
Sunday Magazine (and Christmas part)	4 0	5 0
Sylvia's Home Journal (and X'mas part)	4 0	5 0
Temple Bar	7 8	8 8
Textile Journal of Fabrics	9 0	11 0
Do. Manufacturer	9 0	10 8
Do. World	6 0	7 0
Time	7 8	8 8
Tinsley's Magazine	7 8	9 8
Veterinary Journal	11 0	12 8
Westminster Review	18 0	20 0
Welcome	5 0	6 0
Weldon's Ladies' Journal	3 0	4 0
Do. Bazaar Children's Fashion	2 0	3 0
Do. Illustrated Dress Maker	2 0	3 0
Do. Practical Needle Work	3 0	4 0
World of Fashion	6 8	7 8
Woman's World	6 8	7 8
Young Ladies' Journal	6 0	7 8
QUARTERLY.		
Asiatic Quarterly Review	15 0	16 8
Dublin Review	15 0	16 8
Edinburgh Review	14 0	15 0
London Quarterly Review	9 8	10 0
Navy List	7 0	8 0
Quarterly Review	15 0	16 8

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MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

		Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.
	[illegible]ort, per lb	0 3 0
	[illegible]t, per lb	0 2 3
	[illegible]t sort, per lb.	0 2 0
	[illegible]d sort, per lb.	0 1 9
	[illegible]or lb	0 5 0
		0 1 6
		0 1 6
		0 4 6
		0 4 6
		0 3 6
		0 7 0
		0 5 0
		0 4 0
		0 4 0
		0 2 0
		0 1 0
		0 1 0
	for	
	do.	0 2 6
	do.	0 2 0
		0 2 6
Sirloin		0 4 0
Fore Rib		0 3 6
Beef Sale, Ex		0 10 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Beet, per lb	0 3 0	0 2 6

KID (GOAT)—	
Head Quarter 2nd sort	0 11 0
Liver	0 9 0
Head, Liver and Heart	0 6 0

PORK [illegible]—	
[illegible] Fresh, per lb	0 3 6
[illegible]k Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0
[illegible] (Bacon), each	3 8 0
[illegible] Hunt, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pig's head, Salt, Fresh, per set	0 6 0
[illegible] Head, per lb	0 8 0
[illegible] Hard, per lb	1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb	0 8 0

POULTRY—	
Geese, each	3 8 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
Chickens, Hens, each	3 0 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0

BAZAR—	
Leaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, White, per seer	0 1 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Jolong, White, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rice, 1st Posha, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
Do. Posha, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
Rice, Jarwal, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 6
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6

[illegible]—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per pharra	3 8 0
Country (Hindi) Wheat, per pharra	4 4 0
Mutki, Gujarat, per pharra	3 4 0
Bajree, Bhimnagar, per pharra	4 4 0
Bajree, Jamnagar, per pharra	4 0 0
Do. 1st sort, per pharra	5 12 0
Do. Common, per pharra	4 8 0
Do. Round, 1st sort, per pharra	5 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 8 0
Paddy, or Dhan, in husk, 1st sort, per pharra	2 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	1 8 0
Barley ([illegible]) per pharra	2 6 0
Do. (oh) do.	2 2 0
Oats, per pharra	1 12 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonalee, per pharra	2 8 0
Lentsee, per pharra	4 4 0
Masur, per pharra	1 12 0
Moong per pharra	5 8 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	6 0 0
Mussoor per pharra	3 6 0
Do. Dall per pharra	3 4 0
Kuchai or Kulthi, per pharra	2 0 0
Peas, per pharra	3 12 0
Toor, per pharra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	5 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per pharra	5 0 0
Worree or Vaal, per pharra	2 4 0
Kuck, per pharra	3 0 0

VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Purna or Surat, large, per maund	2 0 0
Onions, per seer	0 0 5
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuce, each	0 0 9
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
Beet, small	0 1 0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 6
French Beans, per seer	0 2 0
Kool Khol, per dozen	0 12 0
Brinjals, Nasjee, per seer	0 0 6
Do. Rounder, per dozen	0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 7 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Cocoanuts, white per 100	3 12 0
Do. Bombay, per maund	3 8 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 8 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 9

PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 3
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Pumpkin, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1*3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11
Salt, 2nd sort	0 0 9

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Nov. 1889.

	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
[illegible]ay	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ran	15	5	48	...	37
[illegible]ada	15	6	53	1	13

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 15th Nov. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Valentia	2	46	...	3
" Kirkee[illegible]	...	27	...	3
" Madras	...	34	...	0

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	73·3

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

6 a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	77·2
2 p.m.	80·1
4 p.m.	81·1

FLORILINE FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasantness arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Rupees 8d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the [illegible]n Drug Company, Limited o [illegible]ondon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 2-30 p.m.
Soondardas Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Switchback Railway.—Moonlight Band from 8 to 11.
Skating Rink.
Meeting of the Sorosis Club, at 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The steamer Pemba arrived yesterday from Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Loodiana (s), for Calcutta; Kohinur (s), Calcutta; Peshawar (s), London; and Tanjore (s), Mauritius.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tanjore left the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th October 1889 was 3,88,694 maunds, and in money 35,183.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and places served via Kutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Arabia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. to-day.

LOST PROPERTY.—Moosa Hashum Visram, residing at Mahaluxmee, reports having dropped from his pocket somewhere about the Fort on Thursday last, a purse containing Rs. 30-2 in currency notes and cash, and a B. B. & C. I. Railway pass.

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.—We are requested to state that the hour for the parade service at the Church has been altered to 11 a. m. The sermon at evensong to-morrow will be preached by the Rev. J. A. Dougherty, R.N., Chaplain of H. M. S. Garnet.

DEMONSTRATION IN MNEMONICS.—A young Bania from Kathiawar, Rajchandra Ravjeebhai, who shows considerable power in his art, will give a demonstration in memory, extempore poetical composition, and clairvoyance, at the Town Hall at an early date, of which further particulars will be announced.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Fort, respecting the death of Kalian Rama, a hamal, aged 45 years. At 7-30 p.m. on Thursday, he complained of pains in his chest, and died in about an hour after. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

GAMBLING AT BAPTY ROAD.—Hurry Juggurnath and six others were yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling in a common gaming-house at Bapty Road on Thursday evening last, with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Dhondoo Juggoonath was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March .....Argandle ....P. Clyne.
Cornet Solo...The Artistes .....Kappey.
Overture .....In Italienischen Style.Schubert.
Selection .....A Burlesque .....J. A. Kappey.
Valse .....Lovely Blue Eyes.....C. Stone Howell.
Polka .....See me Canes.....Solomon.
Galop .....The Tourists .....Fredhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner at Dahisar Road yesterday, respecting the death of Rama Khanduo, a labourer, working in a quarry at Chinchpugli Hill, aged 40 years. On Wednesday last, while he was removing earth from the hill-side to expose a rock for blasting, a lump of earth and stone fell suddenly from above, striking him on the loins, from a height of above 15 feet. He was at once taken in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital. On Thursday, on his insisting to be taken home from the hospital, he was allowed to leave. He died at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. A verdict that death was caused by injuries received from a heap of earth and stone falling upon him, was recorded.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—On Thursday evening last a fire broke out in a small thatched house, situated in Antone Joe Boretto's Gart, off Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim. An alarm being raised, the Mahim manual fire engine repaired to the scene in quick time, but was not called into requisition, there being a good supply of water. A hose was attached to a Vehar stand-pipe near by, and the fire was soon got under control and extinguished within an hour after its occurrence. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a lucifer match-box, left on the fire place by Tumma, woman, the occupant of the house after she had lighted a fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT POONA.—On Tuesday evening at about half-past five two children of Mr. S. D. Sassoon, the well-known merchant of Bombay—one a boy of seven and the other a girl about eight years old—met with a frightful accident near the Ghan House. The children were driving out in a brougham to which was attached a fiery chestnut waler. When coming down the road the horse took fright and bolted, and the coachman having no control over the animal, promptly jumped off the box, and allowed the brougham with its occupants to be driven along at a furious pace, which ended in the two only escaping with a few limbs being broken. The children, however, fared worse than he did, for the carriage was shortly after dashed against a tree, smashed, and upset, while the unfortunate young ones were closeted in it. Fortunately for them Mr. Cooverjee Ardesir happened to be driving up at the time, and he, noticing the catastrophe, alighted from his carriage and discovered to his horror the predicament they were in. The Parsee gentleman immediately set to work, and succeeded in dragging out the boy from the front opening; but the girl had her legs pressed under the carriage, and it was not without much difficulty that she was relieved from her dreadful position. She was badly hurt, but is now progressing under skilful medical treatment at her house, to where Mr. Cooverjee Ardesir speedily drove her.—*Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 16.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

32-89—J C Cama—Mahomedally Essayo vs Moosaji Noorbhoy and another—Chitnis M and M.
33-89—In person—Baboonath Gunput and others—vs Krishnaji Bhagaji and other J C Cama.
34-89—In person—Gurson Hansee and another vs Pitamber Mooloo and others—Jefferson, B D and K.
35-89—In person—Rubiabee vs Ashabee.
36-89—In person—Khatizabebee and another—vs Fatmabebee and another—In person.
37-89—In person—Luximibai vs Sri Rookhmabai Vahooji.
38-89—In person—Kassowlal Dulputram vs Narotumdas Tapidas and another.
73-89—Payne, G and S—Karmali Fazulbhoy vs Haji Abdool Latiff Baldina and other—A H and D, S F and N, and in person. Part heard.
147-82—Shamrao P—for pauper—Hawabebee vs Shaik Mulung Shaik Oosman and others.
255-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Bezunji Shapoorji Madon vs Cooper Madon and Co—Jefferson, B D and K.
269-89—Mansukhlal, D and J—Dorabji Jamsetji Naigamwala vs Cooper Madon and Co—Jefferson, B D and K.
463-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Cooper, Madon and Co vs Bezunji Shapoorji Madon and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.
273-89—Payne, G and S—Foolbai and another vs Rahimbhoy Hemraj and others—Wadia and G, L, S, F and N.
485-87—Eyahji and D—Sakharam Bhaijibhai vs Jugjiwan Nanabhai and others.
122-89—In person—Kustur Poma and others vs Vessa Valla and others—In person.
190-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ananta Baleristna Paya vs Lukhumsey Den—Payne, G and S.
547-88—In person—papers—Oovarji Veerji and others vs Veliji Hurrichund—In person.
196-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Heerji Hunraj vs Nanabhoy Framji and others—In person.
253-89—Hore, C and B—Ghoolbhai Dowlatram vs Dayabhai Amirchand and others—Craigie, L and O.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, sailed yesterday for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.—Mr. J. Baines.
For Brindisi.—Mr. J. T. Snell.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90...€14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 9th November 1889.....£ 9,418,900
Balance to be remitted from 10th November 1889 to 31st March 1890 .....£ 5,271,000

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(NOVEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang cable interrupted, Section Elephant Point-Penang right.
Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE impacts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

BROKERAGE FOR ORGANISING A MILL COMPANY.

KARMALI FAZULBHOY vs. HAJEE ABDUL LUTIFF BALADINA AND TWO OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, a Khoja Mahomedan, prayed for judgment for Rs. 14,000 against all the defendants, namely Hajee Abdul Lutiff Baladina, Narotumdas Gordhundas, and Koopsey Mathuradas; and for an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 against the first defendant, with interest and costs. Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Latham and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Freere, and Nicholson, appeared for the first defendant; the second defendant appeared in person; while Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the third defendant.

It appears that the first defendant, through his son Abdul Lutiff, who is the manager of his father's business, informed the plaintiff that he was desirous of getting up a spinning mill in Bombay; and he thereafter employed the plaintiff to look out for some influential people to join him in the undertaking. The first defendant also desired that his own land at Parel should be used and built upon by the spinning mill, so that he would get a good rent or price for the land. The plaintiff was employed as a broker in that matter also. The second and third defendants were also desirous of starting a spinning mill in Bombay in partnership with some respectable persons, and employed the plaintiff as their broker. The plaintiff held many communications between the three defendants without however communicating their names to each other, and took great trouble, incurred expenses, and finally succeeded in bringing about an agreement between them to join together in erecting a spinning mill. The plaintiff also succeeded in bringing about an agreement between the defendants that the first defendant's vacant land at Parel should be leased by them for the sum of Rs. 500 per month. In March or April 1888, an agreement was executed by the defendants, in which the plaintiff's name was mentioned as the broker. The spinning mill by agreement between the defendants was to be called the Gordhandas Khimjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, but subsequently they altered the name to the Royal Manufacturing Company, Limited. The memorandum and articles of association of a limited company, which the defendants intended to create, were got printed; and one memorandum was stamped ready for execution. The plaintiff said that, by usage and according to agreement, he was entitled to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 11,000 for brokerage, and also to Rs. 3,000 for brokerage in respect of the land leased; and the first defendant was also bound to pay to him Rs. 3,000 as brokerage in respect of the lease. Shortly after the execution of the agreement between the defendants was concluded, the plaintiff demanded his brokerage from the defendants, who promised to pay it, but asked him to wait. The plaintiff having insisted on payment, the defendants made several attempts to get him to take less than was his due, and to postpone the time of payment until calls had been made and recovered by the proposed company. The plaintiff refused to agree, and had always insisted on his rights. The defendants subsequently fell out among themselves, each party trying to introduce fresh terms into the agreement between them; and it was believed that they had by consent abandoned the agreement brought about by the plaintiff.

The first defendant's case was that an informal agreement, dated 28th April 1888, was brought about between his son, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Lutiff, and the other defendants; but he denied that the plaintiff took great pains or incurred expense in bringing it about. It was agreed that certain land of the first defendant should be leased to the proposed company; but it was denied that the plaintiff brought about the agreement after much trouble and expense. At the time the informal agreement was signed, it was distinctly agreed by the plaintiff that no brokerage should be due from the first defendant; and this fact appeared upon the face of the agreement itself. By reason of the other two defendants being unable to carry out their undertaking, the agreement was cancelled by the parties with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff; and in the events, which had happened, it was urged that the plaintiff was not entitled to any remuneration or brokerage. The second defendant denied that he employed the plaintiff as alleged. A provisional agreement was brought about between the defendants, but it was denied that the plaintiff took great pains, or incurred expense in the matter. The provisional agreement was in possession of the first defendant. Owing to alterations having been made in the provisional agreement, the projected company was not started, and that was done with the consent and knowledge of the plaintiff, who signed the memorandum of association cancelled. For the third defendant, it was averred that there was a provisional arrangement come to between the first defendant's son and the other two defendants, subject, however, to the approval of the first defendant, then absent from Bombay. The first defendant, on his return, did not approve of the arrangement, and as the projected company could not be floated, the agreement was cancelled with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. As regarded the plaintiff the only arrangement was that it was understood that if the company was floated, he would be either given employment or paid something.

Mr. Starling having opened the pleadings, evidence in the case was heard during the day.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lady Radson, England
a Mr H M Gibbs, Surat
a Mr J Dunsterville, Allahabad
a Mr G Ford Hutchinson, England
a Mr and Mrs A Campbell-Rogers, England
Mr R Cooper, I M, do
Mr W Benotro, do
a Mr J Inkster, do
a The Hon'ble A Wilson, do
a Mr H Leaki, do
a Mr E M Delecluse, do
a Mrs Henvey, do
a Miss Heavey, do
a Miss Stanley, do
a Col and Mrs Crosthwaite, England
a Miss Davis, England
a Mrs Wailes, do
a Miss Caldwell, do
a Miss Greenwood, do
a The Hon'ble and Mrs J O'Kinealy, England
a Mr F Phillips, England
a Mrs L Neill, do
a Mr & Mrs J Neill, CS do
a Mrs K Dunsterville, Bombay
a Miss Dunsterville, Bombay
a Capt L K Dunsterville, Bombay
Mr J M Beach, England
a Mr J H Stanley, do
Mr & Mrs Jas. Hill, do
a Mr T H Middleton, do
a Mr A C Campbell, do
a Mr H A Martin, do
a Mr J C Lyle, do
a Col Chubley, 2nd M Inf, England
a Sisters of Mercy, England
Mr J W Blackburn, Calcutta
a Capt H V Bonett, A D C, Australia
a Lieut S C Wood, Australia
a Lieut F H Johnstone, Australia
a The Hon'ble & Mr Justice Norris, Australia
a Mrs Norris, Australia
a Mr and Mrs H Pennington, England
Mr A Thomson, Cawnpore
Mr W. Souter, Dist Supt of Police, Sholapur
Capt J Bixland, Zanzibar
Lieut W Tippinge, do
Lieut J H Daintree, do
Lieut J Palmer, do
Surgn H Dawe, do
Mr J Sherring, do
Mr W Hooks, do
Mr H Stevenson, do
Major W James, Punjab
Mr R Allbon, Ratnagiri
a Mr J J Archer, Calcutta
a Mr C Harding, do
Col E Gurdon, Moultan
Capt L Gordon, A D C, Allahabad
Vety Surgn J T Dibben, AVD, Lucknow
a Vety Surg F B Dradge, AVD, Lucknow
Mr W Soames, Lucknow
a Mr F W Marriot, Poona
Mr L D'Arcial, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs W Steele, England
Lieut F H Pigon, England
a Mr and Mrs H Beatley, England
Mrs Dibben, England
Lieut J F Dixon, RA, England
Lieut C F Bishop, RA, England
a Col Stevenson
Lieut W E White, Aden
Lieut R C Bagley, W R Regt, Aden
Col C Moberly, Poona
Mr H M Paige
Mr R Scott Smith, Dalhousie
Mr F Hamilton, Marmagoa
Mr A C Logan, C S, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr and Mrs F H Cotgrave, Akola
Mr and Mrs R Shannon, Kholapur
Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot, Bombay
Capt Boothby, s s Belgravia, England
Mr A Yunkerstoff, Bombay
Mr C M L Grisstle, Bombay
Mr J Scorgie, Poona
Mr and Mrs H Batty, C S' Poona
Mr F F Lamb, I M, Bombay
Mr F F Pickard, I M, Bombay
Mr A Walker, Bombay
Mr A Conley do
Mr J Heyn do
Mr W Barrett do
Mr C H Allen do
Mr and Mrs C H Candy, Kolapur
Lieut and Mrs M Walker, R A, Bombay
Mr J Austin, I M, Bombay
Lieut W S Jacob, B S C, Bombay
Mr H Groves, Dy Accte Genl, Bombay
Mr F O Bryne, Bombay
Mr P Thompson, do
Capt and Mrs Ravenshaw, England
Mr H Howman, England
Mr W Bake, England
a Lieut T S Johnson, Bangalore
Mr R G Sinclair, I M, Bombay
a Mr F Henvey, CS, Agent to the G G in India, C P
a Lieut M Stevens, Belf Regt, Bombay
a Lieut W S Kincaid, R E, Bombay
a Mr E M Pratt, C S, Allahabad
a Mrs Moncrieffe, England
a Miss E Pearson, England
a Mrs R Wace do

Residents left during the week marked (a).

MARRIAGES have been arranged between the following:—Hon. Alistair Hay, second surviving son of the Earl of Kinnoull, and the Hon. Camilla Greville, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Greville; Hon. and Rev. Archibald Parker, rector of Brome and Oakley, Suffolk, younger son of the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, and the Hon. Maud Francis Bateman-Hanbury, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Bateman; Captain E. A. F. Carter, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) and Annie Falcon, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Harrison, of Winscales, Cumberland, and Mrs. Harrison, Snelsmore Lodge, Newbury; Mr. E. W. W. Edwards, eldest son of the Rev. E. Wood Edwards, vicar of Ruabon, and Miss Constance Marsh, second daughter of the late Rev. W. Marsh, of the Manor House, Wethersfield, Essex; John, only son of Mr. Walmesley, of Lucknam, Wilts, and of the Hall of Ince, Lancashire, and Violet, third daughter of Colonel Haworth-Booth, of Hulfbank House and Rowlson Hall, East Yorkshire.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and Tongue Relieves Sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

THE *Rast Goftar* remarks:—We are told that the Congress is not going to waste its thunder over a variety of subjects this year. The resolutions being the same every year, they may now be safely taken as carried, and the speeches too being much the same, they may be taken as delivered. It will be better for the Congress to occupy itself with one or two subjects at a time than fritter away its energy in floundering through a large, varied and ambitious programme. The assembly will be more practical, though its proceedings will, perhaps, be less showy and imposing. The principal cry this year is going to be "The Reform of the Legislative Councils." This is well, so far.

THE NEW MEDICAL CHAIR.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—It was a secret well-known to us for some time that Dr. Bahadurji was to be the happy recipient of the honor of being the first additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology, but we preferred to wait until the announcement was put beyond a doubt. The munificent gift of His Highness the Gaikwar has been after all used to excellent purpose, and the new endowment, which is for the present provisional for five years, but which we trust will be permanent, will be a standing memorial as much of the enlightened generosity of its princely donor as of the watchful interest in science and medical learning of the Governor who inspired it. It is a handsome endowment, amply repaying the services of a scientist, solely devoting himself to scientific research, and is the complement of that other munificent endowment which has given to Bombay a Pharmacological Laboratory. With the Laboratory and the Pharmacological Professor to work in it, we have got all that was needed to accomplish the object agitated for some three years ago. The choice of Lady Premchand has been very happy. Dr. Bahadurji is about the only man in Bombay who by his training in European laboratories, is fully competent to undertake the work. It is pleasing to observe that the donor himself has mentioned "the investigation of Indian medical drugs" as one of the special objects of the endowment. We presume therefore the search will be mainly directed to the discovery and ascertainment of the properties of native medical drugs. Thus will the claims of native medicine be tested, as merits established, and itself rid of the impurities and overgrowths which have obscured its genuine lustre.

The *Indian Spectator* has it:—Dr. Bahadurji's appointment as Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology is a turning point in his career, as it also is a distinct acknowledgment of the claims of progressive science. We believe H. H. the Gaikwar is more to be thanked for this latter consideration than for the former. His Highness has set an example to his brother princes, which, if followed with anything like his enlightened public spirit, will be productive of a great amount of good.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Prince Albert Victor, the future king of England, has received at the threshold of this great and glorious Empire a hearty welcome giving him an agreeable foretaste of the reception which awaits him in every part of India. The masses will look upon him with reverential awe and wonderment, as who will, in the natural course of events, be the source and fountain of justice, and mercy, and power. Having an adequate sense of the blessings of the British rule, they will also look with affectionate kindness upon the heir and grandchild of their Great Mother across the wide seas, who, from the country of wonderful men and infinite power, holds a just and merciful sway over many lands and many peoples. This is the occasion when the subjects, European and Indian alike, are brought together and united in a common bond of loyalty to the person who, as the noble constitution of his realm has decreed, will hold the balance even between the ruling race and the ruled. To the Prince himself, India will not henceforth be a mere name, mere letters of alphabet. It will not be the India of books and hearsay; but a vast continent peopled by millions upon millions of human beings, representing many races and creeds, who are famous for the peace and security they enjoy, for the order which is the result of British rule, for the enlightenment which teaches them that subjects are not the slaves and chattels of the ruling despot to be treated just as it pleased his fancy, but are men born with the divine rights of men. Through life, the Prince will retain a vivid and living presentiment of India,—a solid Empire which, from small and unseen beginnings, grew and grew, by degrees, in power and area, without pre-knowledge and without premeditation. It is a grand and noble thought this, of noble work done, which will live through "the dim distances of time," and of more noble work yet left to be done. Surely, this will be a moving thought and elevating to a Prince, who has modesty in him and sweet simplicity, who has sympathy for his fellow-men, and a wealth of other goodnesses.

The *Gujarati* says:—We are heartily glad to offer a cordial and loyal welcome to his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales with which India's royal guest was yesterday greeted is to be taken as an indication of the sentiments of loyalty and affection towards her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, we feel no hesitation in saying that the intelligent and youthful traveller will readily bear personal testimony to the feelings of reverence and loyalty with which her Majesty's augustpersonality is regarded in every Indian household. The young prince has come to this country to complete his education, and we know of no other episode in the history of nations which is more replete with profound instruction for a youthful and thoughtful learner than the conquest of India by England. The history of our noble Bharatkhand presents a kaleidoscopic picture of astonishing variation in no way inferior to that of any other people and of successive conquests and dissolutions of the governing dynasties; and a contemplation of these phases in the political life of this far-famed land, and of the establishment of a new powerful empire supported by all the resources of a vigorous civilization awakens a profound sense of awful responsibilities which may well send a chilling sensation through the heart of the most sanguine observer of the destiny of nations.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Next to the Queen-Empress herself visiting her magnificent Empire in the East, we look upon the visits of members of the Royal family as tokens of Her Majesty's personal regard for India and her peoples, and as events conferring great benefits both on England and on this country. Thanks to the example thus set by her Majesty, India is now considered incomplete by every European traveller of rank or reputation, if it does not include India as a prominent item of the programme. The sojourn of their Royal Highnesses, the Duchess of Connaught, among us, and the genuine interest they evince in everything Indian, have stimulated this appreciation of titled visitors. We have little doubt that India will grow more and more in favour with tourists from Europe and America; and this frequent contact must tend to quicken our progress socially and politically, while at the same time it may tend to control the overdone civilization of the West. To the visit of Prince Albert Victor, whom Bombay has just accorded a right royal welcome, our remarks apply with peculiar force. Accompanied as he is by a guide possessed of knowledge and sympathy, his Royal Highness will have a rare opportunity of studying the Indian problem, at least in its lighter aspects. He will see with his own eyes the extent and value of his future inheritance—the character and disposition of its varied races, their simplicity, loyalty and general intelligence, their institutions, wise and unwise, many of them being profoundly influenced by outside light, others standing unaffected even by the vital force of progress. The Prince will feel himself to be altogether in a new world, in spite of appearances, the more so in Native India where he will have a great many lessons to learn, if they will let him, as to the decline and fall of dynasties and their main cause. These and other lessons are worth learning; and the best wishes we can offer for the Prince are that he may learn the lessons, and profit by them. We also join heartily in the prayer for his Royal Highness's health and happiness.

DR. MACKICHAN MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following further contributions are gratefully acknowledged:—

	Rs
Amount previously acknowledged	1,088
Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim	100
Mr Jamshedji E Darawala, BA, BSc, (including the previous subscription of Rs. 25)	100
Mr Dadabhoy Karshedji Katoli, BA	100
Mr Mir Sarfrazali	100
Mr Oomer Jumal	50
Mr Ossman Jamal	50
Mr Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, MA, (including the previous subscription of Rs. 35)	50
Mr G H	50
Mr Karshedji Mancherji Kateli	50
Mr Julio Robeiro, BA	50
Mr A M Masani, MA, BSc	37
Mr V N Pathak, MA	25
Mr F S M	25
Dr K R Vicoaji	25
Mr N G Chandavarkar, BA, LLB	20
Mr Motilal Tribhowandas Sattawala, BA, LLB	15
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Mr M A Ghoghawala	10
Mr J W Dhanjibhoy	10
Mr Manchershe Hormusji Talyarkhan	10
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Mr P K Bamji	5
Mr Madhavrao Janardhan	5
Mr Abdoolabhai Yusafali	5
Mr V G Saharambudhe	5
Mr N M Rajadgura, BA	5
Mr Anantrai Nanalal Buch, BA	5
Mr S R Koppikar, BA, LLB	5
Mr Treasurywalla	3
Mr L S de Braganza	3
Mr G M Janrikar	3
Mr Vishwanath Sadanand	3
Mr A M Khodajee	3
Mr Hormusji Tehmulji Sohrabchanji	2
Mr Krishna Arjun Kalaskar	2
Mr B S Cardinastar, BA	2
Mr S K Nayampali	2
Mr P M Nadkarni	1
Mr H G Kelkar	1
Total	2,035

Those who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to send them to the Honorary Secretaries.

DHANJIBHOY NOWROJEE, President.
N. G. WELINKAR, Secretary.
M. K. SANJANA, Treasurer.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies. Exquisite demand Per dozen Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TWENTY-SECON[illegible] TRINITY, NOV. 14

ST. [illegible] CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 197, 315 and 320.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 214, 269 and 215.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Slimper in

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaetons and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pestonjee Pestonjee, Dawk Supplier as ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS in 1, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJO and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED, Toy Swords from Annas 3; Guns, from Annas 4; Drums from Annas 5; Boats, Clappers, staples, Masks, Cart and Horses, &c., at Cheapest Prices.—SIROFF BROTHERS, Horaby Row.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, K.T., LORD and LADY REAY and SUITE, Photographic group, Copies at BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S, Esplanade Road.

THE OFFICE of the LIQUIDATOR of Messrs. M. MODY and Co., Limited, has been REMOVED to No. 2, DALAL STREET, FORT, adjoining Messrs. Tapidas Varidas and Co.'s. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH, 15th November 1889.

TO SELL or LET, BUNGALOWS on Alibag Shores, and to LET new BUNGALOW on Mahim Flats, close to Sir Dinshaw's Dyeing Mill. Apply to LUCHMEEDASS MANECKJEE, Bombay Cloth Market.

COOL and AIRY, nicely strong new built BUNGALOW and a Mango Grafts Garden, containing 1428 square yards, situate at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, will be SOLD by AUCTION, TO-MORROW, at Messrs. BRANDON and Co., at 4 p.m., suitable for dwelling or pleasure-house.

REPORTER for an English Daily WANTED. Permanency for good all-round man. Address stating terms and previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to A. Z. care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ENGINEER with varied experience and first-class competency certificate, wants Employment. Local references. "NEMO," office of this paper.

WANTED by a practical Engineer, Brewer and Distiller, an ENGAGEMENT; or in any capacity where his services would be useful. Large experience at Home and in India. Good testimonials, &c. Address ENGINEER, Tellicherry.

SUPERIOR NILGIRI TEA at Re. 1-10 per lb. Fresh Ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb, and Superior Java Cigar, No. 1, at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, the BUNGALOW called "THE BYKE." For particulars apply to Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

A FAVORABLE INVESTMENT.—The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT HOTEL, Secunderabad, owing to failing health of Proprietor. Apply "R.," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay. Large, airy suites of Apartments available at moderate terms. Bedrooms facing the sea and having the westerly breeze.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Near est to Gymkhana. Church and several points ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favorable than other places.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

FOR SALE, thorough-bred white Arab HORSE, 14-2, aged, good charger and carries a Lady. Price Rs. 200. Apply to Dr. LANGLEY, 1, Marine Lines.

CHAMBER and PIANO CANDLESTICKS, plain electroplated, with glass bell shades, from Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., LL. Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

CHEAP AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE—Double-poled, Single-poled, Routies, Shamianas, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade, Gymkhana

FOR SALE.—A handsome bay ARAB HORSE, 14-2½, 6 years old broke to harness. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Rosewood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS! CHRISTMAS CARDS!! Hand-painted, satin, silk, fringed, and various other sorts, from One Pice each.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. Xmas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co., above Geyer and Co's. Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country Residences, Simple, Effective, Economical, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

H. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.—Excellent Photographic Views of the Prince leaving Apollo Bunder, can be obtained at the Photo Studio School of Art, Bombay, at Rs. 2 each.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIME-PIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in India or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY J. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Deihi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Rs. 1 each.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

Sterling Silver	Hunting lever capped 2-plate key-winder	Rs 50
Do.	Hunting lever capped double-plate gold balance	75
Do.	Crystal-face lever capped double-plate, gold balance, chain and fusee	85
Do.	Crystal face keyless lever, double-plate, gold balance	110
Do.	Half Hunting lever double-plate, gold balance	125
Do.	Hunting keyless lever, double-plate, compensation balance	130
Do.	Crystal face keyless lever, double-plate, compensation balance	155
Do.	Hunting lever, 2-plate, compensation balance, breguet hairspring	216

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
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FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Ferry, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares —Foreign Parcel Post, &c.—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory, —Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c. &c. &c.

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MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
be universal opinion of everybody who has tried,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and comfortable in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra, Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
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FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which
"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.
HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF AMOUNT OF MONEYS.

Auction Sale of very valuable landed property with the bungalows, dwelling-houses, shops, out-houses, and other buildings, at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla station.

ON MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Haji Abdo Ahmed, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee for that purpose by and a deed of mortgage, dated the 23rd December, 1888:—

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land situate at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla station, in the island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,300 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of land revenue, under old No. 25, new No. 16,251, of 1 survey No. 676, new survey No. 338, and bounded on or towards the east by the Sakhla Tank Road, on or towards the west and north by the property called or known as the Huntley Lodge, and on or towards the south by the Clare Road, together with the dwelling-houses, bungalows, range of buildings, shops, houses, and out-houses, cook rooms, stables, and all the other buildings, standing on the said land, all which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under Ward Nos. 8,799 to 3,804, Street Nos. 2,832, all which were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinet-maker and his tenants, and are now occupied by their tenants, the proprietors of the Hawkins Hotel and by Messrs. Phillips and Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made in writing at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, No. 73, Meadows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers, at first-floor, National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, November 16, 1889. Auctioneer.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. in the rooms adjoining our Auction Rooms, we are instructed to sell by auction an attractive lot of alabaster and marble table and other ornaments comprising, groups of horses, Venus and Cupid, Mephistos, pillars, fountains, tazzas, vases, card receivers, and bronzed statues, also some pieces of elegantly carved black and teakwood inlaid furnished lacquered and painted pedestal side tables and teapoys with marble tops, Iron and brass double bedsteads, &c., &c.
Property on view.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, November 16, 1889. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of valuable vacant Land, suitable for building bungalows, ghawls, houses, &c., near the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Dadur.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following valuable property:—

Firstly—All that piece of foras freehold Salt Batty Ground, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,789 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 420, new No. 12,497, old Survey No. none and new survey No. 2001, and bounded on the north by the property of Bai Dhabai, widow of Muncherjee Bejonjee, on the south by vacant land of Rustomjee Framjee Dady-Bargir, on the east by the public road, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway line.

Secondly—All that piece of foras freehold Salt Batty Ground, situate at Mahim, in the sub district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,238 and three-fourths square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 418 and 2,013, new Nos. 12,485 and 12,218, old Survey No. none, and new Survey No. 2001, and bounded on the north and south by the vacant land of Daniel Francisco Murzello, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the G. I. P. Railway line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 16, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s Tanjore, [illegible] G J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with general cargo and 60 deck passengers on board.

THE Coasting s.s Hindoo, 250 tons, Captain G J Baker, cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvi &c., with a general cargo, and 400 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s.s Pemba, Captain Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Moonbhai Ghelabhai, Mr Sulliman, Mr H M Rin Zaiyor, Miss Moran, Mr and Mrs Roper, and infant, Miss Hennessey, Mr Campbell, Mr and Mrs Morrison, and two Mahomedan gentlemen, and 36 deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Knight of St George	1934	Durant	A	K Nixon & Co
„ Mobile	915	Hughes	G	B & I S N Co
„ Atrato	2015	Gordon	D	F Muir & Co
„ Indrani	2337	Burkill	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Kerbella	1937	Templeton	M	Mackenzie & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Warora	2354	Mitchell	1	B I S N Co
„ Belgravia	3375	Boothby	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Deccan	2005	Atkinson	4	H Cassum
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyds & Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
15	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Loodiana (s)	Britten	Calcutta, &c.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.
	Peshawar (s)	Monie	London, &c.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Umbala, for Rangoon &c.
„ Arabia, for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee.
„ Isleworth, for Marseilles and Genoa.
The Steamer Hindoo cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
11 Chindwara s..... Bombay, Oct. 19.
DEPARTURES.
Nov. 11.—Steamer Bancora.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
12 Goleonda s..... Calcutta.
Ganges s..... Negapatam.
13 Sirsa s..... Rangoon.
Nieuwen s..... Colombo.
Nuddea s..... Calcutta.
Mecca s..... Bimlipatam.
Nov. DEPARTURE.
13 Manora s..... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON
3175 Occana (s), Tomlin.
FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
2337 Indrani (s), Burkill.
FOR LONDON VIA KARACHI.
1485 Kerbela (s), Templeton.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.
3275 Belgravia (s), Boothby
FOR DUNKIRK.
1931 Kt. of St. George (s), Durant.
FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2441 Imperator (s), Bechtinger.
FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.
1497 Rockcliff (s), Donovan.
FOR CHINA.
1419 Khiva (s), Crew.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1671 Teheran (s), Sams.
1671 Thibet (s), Preston.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
2056 Atrato (s), Gordon.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1363 Parthenope, (s) Heal.
FOR MOULMEIN.
1716 Isleworth (s), Garden.
FOR ADEN.
1589 Siam (s), Weighell.
FOR KARACHI.
1924 Inchmarlo (s), Kuo.
2213 Indra (s),
1836 Olympia (s), Care.
1289 President Garfield (s), Cartmer.
1831 Staffa (s), Ostergeet.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1582 Valiant, (s) Douglas.
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H. M. S. Boadicea, Howe.
H. M. S. Griffon, Blaxland.
H. M. S. Garnet, Jenkins.
H. M. S. Euphrates, Paulson.
A. (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B. (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C. (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E. (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F. (Torpedo Boat), Reeve.
* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.
Even, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers on leave, from Kirkee.
NOV. 14.
White, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 1 West Rg Regt, to join 1st Bang Inf, from Aden.
Bayley, 2nd Lieut Bo, 1 West Rg Regt, to join 1st Bang Inf, from Aden.
Thomson, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers to rejoin, from Aden.
Young, Lieut, Bo, Comst on duty from Aden.
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.
Stannard, Surg-Maj, Beng, Med Staff, Wells troops, to Deolali.
Harrington, Surg, Ms, 1 M S, from furlough, to Deolali.
NOVEMBER 15.
Even, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.
Evans, Capt, Ms, I S O off leave, to Bellary.
Gardon, Col, Beng, Staff Corps on leave to England.
Vallentine, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A on appointment, to Bellary.
Cobbe, 2nd Lieut, Beng, 2 South W Borders, on first appointment, to Ranikhet.
Dyke, Lieut and Qr-Mr, Beng 2 Ba The Queen's, off leave, to Umballa.
Anderson, Surg-Beng, I M S, to join, on first appointment, to Allahabad.
Calvert, Surg, Beng, I M S, to join, on first appointment, to Allahabad.
Parry-Jones, 2nd Lt, Ms, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers—to Kirkee.
Dibben, Vety-Surg, Beng, A V D to join, to Lucknow.
Skipwith, 2nd Lieut, Beng, R A transfer, Public grounds, to Jubulpore.
Cates, Dy Surg-Genl, Bo, I M S, on Inspection duty to Mount Abu.
NOVEMBER 16.
Hayman, Surg, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, to Karachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 16th November, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Town Hall at 4-45 this evening. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram-fares to and from parade will be paid by company N. C. officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars this evening as follows:—
Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.
St. Mary's School:—One double and one single car leaves Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p. m.
St. Peter's School:—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p. m.

2. Owing to an out-break of cholera at Coorla, the Range will be closed until further orders.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officer and N.C. officer:—2nd Lieut J. Kenny, for one month from this date; Pay-master Sergt J. H. Barrett, F. Co one month's extension to the 15th December 1889.

4. The following promotions will take effect in E. Company from this date:—Sergt A. D. Little to be Color-Sergt vice Color-Sergt L. A. Watkins resigned; Corpl G. Pinsent to be Sergt. vice Sergt. Little promoted; Lce Corpl W. Chisholm to be Corpl vice Corpl Pinsent promotad; Vol. H. Brewer to be Lce Corpl vice Lce Corpl Uhlsholm promoted.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
5. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School, at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes.
By order.
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Nov.	16th.	1h. 27m. a.m.
New Moon	„	23rd,	6h. 34m. a.m.
First Quarter	„	29th,	10h. 20m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 16	Soonderdas S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Prince of Wales S. & M. Co., Meeting, 2 30 p.m.	6 9	5 20	4 48m 6 53 a	10 52 a
Sun. 17	Solemn Service, Church of Nossa Senhora de Gloria, Mazagon, 5 p.m. 22nd Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Ganges. M	6 10	5 20	5 52m 6 33 a	0 51 a
Mon. 18	A Requiem Mass, Church of Nossa Senhora de Gloria, Mazagon, 7 a.m.	6 10	5 20	6 54m 7 51 a	1 26m 1 38 a
Tu. 19	Deccan Ice Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	6 11	5 20	7 53m 8 51 a	1 38m 2 20 a
Wed. 20	Fifth Criminal Sessions. Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 12	5 20	8 50m 9 41 a	2 34m 3 1 a
Thr. 21	Fifth Criminal Sessions.	6 12	5 20	9 36m 10 27 a	3 21m 3 42 a
Fri. 22	Fifth Criminal Sessions. Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Siam.	6 13	5 20	10 20m 11 12 a	4 13m 4 23 a

Last Quarter on the 16th at 1h. 27m. a.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols at 97⅞. The price of Bar Silver remained at 43 11-16d. per oz., but private advices report the metal steady at that rate. Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination; and Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay consisted of £30,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold. In Paris, French Rentes had advanced ¼ per cent., say to 87½; and Exchange in London was slightly higher, at fcs. 25·23½.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England show an increase of one per cent. on the Bank's Reserve, which stood on Wednesday at 41 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent., and the market rates of discount were unaltered.

In the General Produce markets Linseed was quiet but steady, and quotations for Bombay seed come unchanged, both spot and arrival. In Rapeseed the only change reported is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Yellow Cawnpore, to arrive, at 49s. 6d. Wheat is called quiet but steady; but Liverpool spot quotations are 2d. per cental lower for No. 1 soft White and White Delhi, and 4d. down for Soft Red.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady. Surats quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot Mid.-American remained at 5⅛d., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for this and next months deliveries and for 3 and 4 months hence, though unaltered in all other positions. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm with an upward tendency in prices.

February Futures were 6 points lower in New York yesterday; but the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was still 10¼ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales, and the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts...	44,000	37,000	35,000
Five days' do ...	252,000	210,000	231,000
Since 1st September ...	2,464,000	2,023,000	2,565,000

Very little business has been passing in our local Cotton market to-day, but the tone, may be called steady, and quotations are unchanged. No forward transactions have transpired and the purchases reported have consisted principally of ready new Julgaum at Rs. 209-14½, and a little Chalisgaum at Rs. 204, and Pachora at Rs. 205 a small parcel of old Wadwan also changed hands at Rs. 209-8 per candy.

WHEAT has continued in languid enquiry, and a moderate business is reported to-day on the basis of previous rates, the feeling in the market being still steady.

SEEDS.—An active demand has been experienced again to-day, more particularly for *Rape*, and considerable purchases have transpired; but no further advance in prices has taken place, and the market closed steady at last evening's quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,524	bales.
Wheat	2,455	cwt.
Linseed	5,101	„
Rapeseed	595	„
Gingelly	6,595	„
Ground Nuts	843	„
Castor Seed	1,224	„

FREIGHTS are weak with little doing. A steamer in port has been fixed for Marseilles and Genoa, and has engaged the greater part of her cargo at 18s. to 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, without change from yesterday's closing quotations, and has been fairly steady all day. Some Bank demand was sold for the mail at 1s. 4¾d., and Telegraphic at the same rate for future transfer; but the banks were reluctant to sell ready Telegraphic. Private Paper as still scarce, and not much business has transpired to-day. Forward Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 29-32d. for December, and 1s. 4 15-16 for January-February delivery; and ready rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-16 to 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4¾d.	„
Francs do.	178.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted in the earlier part of the day at last evening's rate of 99 for Fours for money; but on the Calcutta quotation coming 98 15-16, the rate here receded to the same level at which it closed. For the next account 98 13-16 was quoted, and afterwards 98⅞, a good deal having been booked on this line; and for the 5th January account 98 7-16 has been the quotation. 102½ nominal is now named for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not attracted much attention, and the following are the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening:—Connaught Spinning Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher at 110-000; and Khatao Mancunji Rs. 4 at Rs. 666; Jivraj Balloo are Rs. 10 down at Rs. 900. Apollo Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 267½; and Colaba Rs. 5, at Rs. 420. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 3,525. Port Canning are Rs. 2½ up at Rs. 362½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 per.	160
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	1,100
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	190
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	64,000	$125	All	...	485
National Bank	37,339	250	125	5 do.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,200	1,200 Rs. 75	1,160	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee		100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20	267½	
Bellary	650	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20	40½	
Brcula Cawnpore P.	0	20	20 Rs. 15	205	
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20	135	
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265	420	
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130	1,12 [illegible]	
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	... Rs. 30	197	
Fort Press Co.	1,000	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0	1,150	
French Press Co.	300	300	300 Rs. 80	350	
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25	440	
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	200	450	All Rs. 45	370 ex d	
Manmar Manuf. Co.	1,400	200	250 Rs. 25	210	
Mercantile Press	100	125	125 Rs. 0	50	
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 80	425	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 45	525	
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125 Rs. 11	9 ex d	
New P. of W. Press	600	400	All Rs. 19	340	
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500 Rs. 50	500	
Sind Press Co.	1000	2,000	750 Rs. 50	470	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,100	1,000 Rs. 120	1 150	
Sassoon Press Co.	300	900	900 Rs. 25	515	
Volkart Press	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 60	555 ex d	
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250	250 ex	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1330
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,345	100	100	2	66
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	303
Ahmedabad Shaving	732	1,731	4,000	...	...
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,893	125	125	...	...
Ambica S. & M. Co.	830	1,100	1,100	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,830	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560
Bellary S. & W. Mill	877	50	500	Rs. 325	555
Bombay Cott on Mfg.	650	50	50	Rs. 25	480
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700

Mrs. [illegible] has sued the Rev. M[illegible] Vicar of Stepney, for libel here. The action is based on the reverend gentleman's assertion that Mrs. Besant's teaching was that chastity was crime unbridled, and sensuality virtue.

The trial, which has lasted [illegible] days, closed today, when the jury disagreed [illegible] their verdict.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A New York telegram reports that Mr. Jefferson Davis lies dying.

THE KAISER'S RETURN.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

The Emperor William has returned to Berlin from his tour in Southern Europe.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A CIVIL SERVICE CONCESSION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Lord Cross announces that on and after the 1st April 1890 the Indian Civil Service will be open to candidates above the age of twenty-one years and under twenty-three.

COLONEL EUAN SMITH'S RETURN TO ZANZIBAR.

Mr. Portal, acting British Consul, has left Zanzibar, whither Colonel Euan Smith is now returning to resume his duties.

A CONTRADICTION.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The rumour concerning the death of M. Jules Ferry is untrue. He is in excellent health.

THE PRINCE AT DECCAN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, Nov. 15.

After a pleasant journey the Prince arrived at Hyderabad this morning at a quarter to twelve. Great preparations were made for his reception, the station being beautifully and artistically decorated with flags, banners, shrubs, flowers, and drapings in all manner of colours. The Nizam was in waiting personally to receive his Royal Highness, who, after shaking hands, was conducted to a carriage past the guard of honour, which was composed of the Nizam's regular troops. A welcome was boomed forth of thirty-one guns from the battery as the second guard of honour, composed of the Nizam's troops, outside the station, saluted the Prince as he passed driven in the Nizam's State carriage, followed by his staff, to the Bashir Bagh, the road to which was grandly decorated with Venetian masts, carrying beautiful lines of streamers all along the way. A large amount of money and labour was evidently expended in making the city look bright, with numerous triumphal arches bearing greetings and hearty welcomes. During the afternoon the Prince visited the Nizam's Minister, and then paid a return visit to the Nizam, driving through the city. His reception was wildly enthusiastic on the part of great crowds. He was escorted by detachments of the 7th Hussars, Madras Light Cavalry, and Nizam's troops lining the road. On the return visit to the Nizam in the city, his Highness took the Prince round the stables, showing him the magnificent stud of horses, at which the Prince expressed great admiration. He then exhibited to his Royal guest the State jewels, in which also the Prince showed deep interest. After that the Prince returned to Bashir Bagh, where he dined in private. At night the Prince attended the great ball at the Residency given in his honour. To-morrow night will be the night for a grand display of illuminations but to-night the inhabitants, anxious to show their loyalty, have lit up their houses. Some were pretty, especially the lanterns among the trees near the Residency, at the entrance to which a triumphal arch was lit up. It was a grand spectacle. To-morrow morning the Prince and party attend a cheetah and buck hunt. In the evening they will be entertained at a grand dinner by the Nizam.

A RAILWAY SURVEY PARTY FOR CABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

It is reported from Peshawar that a survey for a line of railway along the left bank of the Cabul river, north of the Khyber Hills, is to be undertaken forthwith. The route to Lundi Kotal by way of the Mullagori country is meanwhile to remain unguarded.

CAPTAIN DURAND.

Captain Durand has returned to Gilghit from Chitral, where he was cordially welcomed by the Mehtar.

THE NEW GILGHIT AGENCY.

The officers of the new Gilghit agency are now going into winter quarters.

THE LUCKNOW PHILIBIT RAILWAY.

The missing link of the Lucknow Philibit Railway, which the Rohilkund and Kumaon Company have contracted with the Secretary of State to complete is, thanks to the Local Government, in having advanced a lakh of rupees for immediate needs, to be put in hand immediately. The Company's agents trust to have the whole fifty-seven miles finished by the next rains.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Owing to other business before the Calcutta Corporation at their meeting held yesterday, the proposal to vote Rs. 10,000 for the entertainment of Prince Albert Victor was not discussed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, with outward English mails of 8th November, left here for Aden at 2 a.m. to-day.

GALLE, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, from China, passed here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

French Mail steamer Natal from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sales quiet.

Good Dholleras ..... 4 9-16.

The Manchester Market was firm, upward tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5 1/4

8¼ " 6 4

20s Mule Twist 9½

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1s. 4 7-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account ... 97¼

3 per cent. French Rentes 87½

4 per cent. Rupee paper 65½

4½ per cent. " 71

5½ per cent. Sterling Loan 104¾

Bar Silver ..... 43 11-16d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £[illegible],000, decrease, £ 30,000; public deposits, £[illegible],000, increase, 100,000; other deposits, £[illegible],000 decrease, £1,100,000; other securities, £[illegible],000, decrease, £100,000; notes and gold, £[illegible],000, increase, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is [illegible] per cent. of its liabilities.

LETTERS FROM ARAM[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARAMPUR, Nov. 10.

[illegible]erved young Nimrod, our sport[illegible] the other day, "I think, that now [illegible] has set in——"

"[illegible] what *you* call cold weather Nim[illegible]," the Colonel—"a more——imposture [illegible]put cold weather *I* never saw. Why [illegible]e were stationed at——abad last Nov[illegible] years, there was snow on the ground; the [illegible]y *gunds* was frozen solid every morn[illegible]rmalade got frost-bitten and the men per[illegible] cold by access, damme, Sir, by hundreds. [illegible] was something like cold weather, but if you [illegible] this cold why, my lad, all I can say is that the [illegible]ture can have 'no terrors for you; absolutely [illegible]me." Then the Colonel mopped his brow angrily [illegible]called for an iced peg.

"[illegible]think," resumed Nimrod with plaintive per[illegible]," that as the cold weather has set in (upon [illegible] Colonel I slept with a sheet over me last [illegible]might organize a hunt. It seems a real [illegible]th all this fine country lying around us, [illegible] an effort of some sort."

"[illegible] you going to get the dogs?" enquir[illegible] of course, we can't have a regular [illegible]t manage with something in the [illegible]. Let me see there's Badli with two [illegible] a bull-mastiff (the latter is rather [illegible]known, and the greyhounds have so [illegible]ed up to chasing each other [illegible] poultry. But they will [illegible]d Jeraboam (the [illegible]he's bound to [illegible]

[illegible]ear.

"[illegible]es, that's true," I said, "there's no doubt about the ferocity of Sabre's terrier Jelly."

"Then again, Colonel, you will lend us your prize bull-dog, won't you?" asked Nimrod with insinuating sweetness.

"Gad, Colonel, if that animal ever got on to a jackal there would be an awful scene, positively awful!"

"Well," said the Colonel greatly pleased and mollified, "I don't mind letting you have Grip occasionally—but I fear running isn't much in his line. He's *rather* corpulent, and might over exert himself. You won't let him do that Nimrod, will you?"

"On no account Colonel: nothing would induce me to. I'll care for that animal very tenderly. Thanks awfly. For the sake of variety too we might ask for the Japanese pug. She can't do much, but her looks would terrify the stoutest jackal."

"I've often told you," said Potts with solemn dignity "that that animal is not a Japanese pug. It's a purely, though remarkably, bred terrier, which I brought out from home myself and only gave away, because its appearance had a really remarkably depressing effect on my wife's nerves."

"Never mind, old man," said Dare soothingly, "you're very well rid of it,"—but as this was the last consolation in the world that Potts expected he had no happy retort at command.

"Then about the riders. The main object of this hunt," explained Nimrod, "will be to afford innocent and healthy recreation to the ladies. Enough has not been done," he added, blushing ingenuously, "to provide them with amusements."

"Well, yes," I added thoughtfully, "walking twice round the race-course daily varied by an occasional excursion to the cemetery is apt to pall even upon the most domesticated females."

"Bless the dear creatures," gurgled Potts, "give us your hand Nimrod. You are right. Something must be done for them. I shall think of hunting myself if Lancet will lend me his little bay pony." Here Lancet eyed our beloved Potts dubiously. There was evidently a rapid calculation going on in his mind, and with his usual promptitude he announced his conclusion laconically but emphatically.

"I'll be shot if I do," said he. "Then," repled Potts, "there is nothing for me but to follow the chase in my cow-cart. And by-the-bye Colonel that will be very convenient for Grip. When he gets tired he can join me. I have a fondness for dogs."

"I don't know," observed Dare, "whether any of the ladies ride, at least, to any great extent. That ought to be thought of. The men of Arampur are of course fine horsemen, but we can't spend all our time assisting fallen beauty. "Perhaps," murmured Callow, "we may require assistance ourselves"; then catching the Colonel's contemptuous eye, he added hastily, "some of us I mean Colonel, only some of us of course." But Potts overcame that difficulty at once. It should be his duty and his pleasure to follow the hunt in his cow-cart, equipped with every restorative dear to shattered feminine nerves; and he only prayed that the ladies would be constantly falling off that he might have the exquisite satisfaction of picking them up, and as he poetically expressed it returning with his cow-cart converted from a barren waste to a blooming rose garden. The prospect filled him with rapture. He besought Nimrod to select a country bristling with nullahs and hedges.

The preliminaries being thus settled to the satisfaction of everybody especially Potts (for the foregoing reasons) and Lancet who foresees a glorious harvest of compound-fractures and is already polishing up his deadliest saw and studying the most novel and horrid species of operations. The first meet of the Arampur hounds is fixed three days hence at the hospital, and the run is calculated to terminate in the cemetery.

As we are so remote from civilization we cannot even reckon upon a resident Padre and consequently when we *are* visited by the Chaplain responsible for the souls of Arampur we attend the church in a body, and endeavour to appear in the appointed of never having done otherwise. It is a beautiful sight to see the rank and fashion of Arampur in their Europe clothes thus gathered together on rare occasions in the Arampur Church. And we are naturally anxious for the credit of our manners that no unseemly episodes should occur to jar upon the dignity of the occasion. It was, therefore, a little trying last Sunday when the visitant clergyman was officiating that this should have happened.

There were the Colonel and Potts and Sabre and Marmalade, myself, and Dare, the Judge, Jenks, Callow, and, in fact, the *elite* of Arampur not to mention the ladies: and we were all looking devout and behaving extremely well when an apparition at the door filled our souls with bitter humiliation and a miserable and insane desire to titter. I first became aware of the impending trouble by the rustle of people behind us turning towards the door. The dilated eye of the priest, as he paused in his ministration and gazed fixedly in the same direction, filled me with forebodings. Some of the younger members of the congregation were audibly giggling. I saw three young ladies with pocket handkerchiefs to their mouths. I withered them with an austere glance and though dying with curiosity stubbornly resolved not to look [illegible] I felt a nudge from Potts, who is a kind of ex-officio churchwarden. He turned his head—one glance was sufficient, especially as at that precise moment a resonant quack echoed through the sacred edifice I heard him mutter "It's that——er I forget where I was, it's that unconsecrated Gander!"

And sure enough advancing calmly, resolutely up the aisle came the noble bird, emitting at intervals an interrogative quack as who should say "What means this unwonted gathering?" I glanced appealingly at Marmalade. His face wore the stoniest, most impenetrable, expression I ever saw. Could it be that he intended to repudiate his fowl—possibly even pretend that it belonged to the gymkhana and had temporary lodgings in the Church? It looked remarkably like it. My heart sank within me. I leant over and adjured Potts to remove the creature. He whispered an agonized whisper, "I would Brown in a minute, I would, indeed, but these ganders snap sometimes. It doesn't know me, and it might show fight. I couldn't commence a regular conflict with the beast under the eyes of this congregation." The gander advanced with enquiring eye. It was looking for Marmalade. The affectionate creature, I felt certain, would find him at last, and fall quacking on his bosom. This would certainly have happened had not Dare suddenly awoke to a sense of his responsibilities. He told me afterwards that he had no recollection of a precisely similar case; that the Police Acts made no specific provision for ejecting geese from sacred edifices, but that an officer who upon an emergency would not act upon his own responsibility, was in his opinion a contemptible creature. So he arose in his might and, with a wild hurroosh, drove the affrighted bird headlong out of the church, quacking grievously and wounded in its tenderest sensibilities. But it was very, very hard. And the clergyman will think that the ordinary congregation in Arampur consists of ganders and geese, which of course is not a fact.

A PUNJAB correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—"We are having a great invasion of brides in the station this winter, another having just arrived, and the cry is 'Still they come.' The large number has already given rise to complications, and it is contemplated calling together a committee of the oldest bachelors in the place to settle the knotty point of precedence. Here is a hard case that some of your readers may be able to solve: A was married on August 10th, and arrived in the station on October 15th; B arrived on October 30th, having been married on July 30th. Should Mrs. A call on Mrs. B, or wait until Mrs. B call on her?"

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF [illegible]UGHT FOR ADEN.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, attended by [illegible]rs of his staff, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Poona night train of the G. I. P. Railway. The train was a quarter of an hour behind time, reaching the Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. when a salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. His Royal Highness drove over from the station to the premises of the Yacht Club, where he rested until the afternoon. About 1-30 p.m., accompanied by General Budgen, Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, and Captain Fergusson, his Royal Highness, having accepted the invitation to luncheon of Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, proceeded on board the flag-ship Boadicea. At 4 p.m., when the Duke of Connaught and party left, the marines of the flag-ship as well as those of the Garnet manned yards, and a salute of fifteen gun was fired by the flagship. A district order had been issued for the Saluting Battery to fire at 4 p.m., a salute of 15 guns in connection with his Royal Highness's departure for Aden by the mail steamer Peshawar; and under probably a mistaken apprehension that his Royal Highness would go direct from the flag-ship to the mail steamer, the saluting battery fired another salute about the same time. The Duke, however, returned on shore by a steam-launch reaching Apollo Bunder about a quarter-past 4 o'clock, when he walked up to the premises of the Yacht Club with a view to join the several officers who were to accompany him to Aden. About a quarter of an hour later accompanied by those officers, his Royal Highness came back to the Bunder, and proceeded in another steam-launch to the mail steamer. The officers who accompanied His Royal Highness to Aden were Brigadier-General C. B. Knowles, Colonel Jopp, Colonel Greig, Colonel Merriman, Colonel Cavaye, Captain Fergusson, and Lieutenant H. D. Merewether. General Budgen, Major Sawyer, Captain Bode and one or two other officers were present at the Bunder-head when the party left for the Peshawar.

THE BYCULLA MATRIMONIAL CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, the charge against Henrich Tristch, preferred by Carl Rudolph Braemer, with misconduct with the latter's wife, was re-called for further hearing. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byram, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mrs. Braemer, the wife of the complainant.

Shivram Bajee said:—I delivered a letter from Mr. Roughton to Mr. Levy, yesterday. It was delivered to his sepoy, who delivered it to him. Mr. Levy, after receiving the letter, opened it and read it, and declined to sign the receipt of it.

On this evidence Mr. Roughton applied for a warrant to enforce Mr. Levy to appear to give evidence in this case.

Witham Pels said; I am at present unemployed. I have been out of employ for the last two and a half months in England. I came to Bombay in the steamer Apollo: I was employed here by P. D. Framjee, machinists, and left them about a week ago, because I mixed myself up in this case. I remember the night of the 22nd October last. At about 11 o'clock that night I was just opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co's shop. This gentleman (pointing to Mr. Braemer) came to me and said, "Come and see my wife misconducting herself with another man." There was another gentleman with him, but he is not here at present. When he said so I was jolly; at the time. I was not drunk. I was over-jolly, and the gentleman said: "Will you come and be a witness." I asked him where, and he said, "Only here" and I went to a house and found a board was there with "Hamilton" on it. I know the house; now, that it belongs to Mr. Hamilton. This is the gentleman (pointing to Mr. Braemer). There was another gentleman with him, he was a little taller than myself. I was there three-quarters of an hour trying to look through the shutters, &c. I heard a cough, but could see nothing. This was at the back, outside of the house. I saw no light in the house. I stayed a few minutes more about the place, and then we began to lift each other to see if we could see anything. It was a very high window. I could not reach up to the panels of the window, and could see nothing. On my second lift up I saw a slight glimmer of a light in the room. Mr. Levy was there with us on the first night when I was lifted up, which was on the 22nd October. We all left together. We could see nothing. On the 24th October this gentleman, Mr. Braemer, met me again at the same place, and I was jolly again on that day, at 10 o'clock at night, and he said, "You spoiled my case." He then took me through a dark passage and posted me on a wall to see what was going on there. He sat near me. We sat there for a while, but could see nothing. I think it was the same house. I saw an old man there, and then an old woman, and also a nice young woman who he said was his wife. I could not recognise any of them now. It was dark at that time, and I was a little way off distance from them. They were in the front verandah, outside of the house. There was then a sort of confusion in the house, and I asked this gentleman what was up. He said, "the bobby was coming." He then went off to see the bobby. I wore a pair of blooming boots, a pair of blutchers, and he told me to take them off for fear of the noise the boots would make; and he threatened to kill the dogs if they should bark: and we went to the back of the house, and it was all of no use; we could see nothing. He again lifted me, but I could see nothing. At that time a man appeared in the front gate. I went up to him and addressed him saying "Hallo, George, what is up? could you see anything. I thought he was a witness in this matter, but he did not appear to be one. I then went into the sitting-room with the complainant. It was pitch dark; I could only see the furniture, but could see nothing in the second room; and there, he said, was the man sitting on an easy-chair, and she was lying on a sofa. I could see nothing but only something like a head. I said I could see nothing clearly, when he pointed them out to me. He then brought me out a shirt and waistcoat and said "Here they are proofs." I was then standing outside of the house looking at what complainant was doing. There was a very faint glimmer of a light in the house, but I cannot say where it came from. He gave me the things to take home and deliver to the apprentice. He then took me to a police station, where we met two young policemen, who kicked up a jolly row with him, and said they would have nothing to do with him. He then went away in a conveyance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming.—Complainant brought me two white suits of clothes, and another suit of clothes, but he promised to buy me a dozen of socks and a pair of boots, but I have not seen any of it as yet. Braemer, when he first saw me I was jolly and whistling a tune at the time. I generally drink a couple of brandy pegs, but drink very little. When I was sitting on the wall and Braemer sitting by me, Braemer got down and went to the bobby, and the bobby said it was all right, "You can call me as a witness." If there had been a light I could not see. I am very short-sighted. If there was a good light, and if these people were there, I should have seen them. Complainant did not suggest that I should go into the room; and I did not go into the room.

Mr. John Dillon, inspector of police, said: On the 8th instant I left a witness' summons at Mr. Levy's office for him, which was pointed out by Mr. Braemer at Ball, Bevin and Company, of which Mr. Levy was the manager.

The case at this stage was adjourned for further hearing to the noon of the 19th instant.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

A MEETING has been called to consider the advisability of forming an association for the promotion of technical education among the women of India. In England and America this is no new thing, as in many of the large cities there are now institutes, colleges and schools to train women of all classes and grades to do work that has a monied value. Many of the daughters from the very best homes are being trained in these schools. Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian is president of one of these colleges, and has written much on the necessity of this kind of education for all grades of women—from the royal princess down to the girl whose life is in the mill. Not only are these institutes intended for girls, young women, and widows, but they also give lectures to wives and mothers on hygiene and many other subjects that they should understand in order to be better wives and mothers. It is a kind of education that will enable the women to be more useful to themselves and the home. Progress for the women of India is inevitable: they cannot longer cling to the dead past. Dr. Brainerd Ryder, who is the instigator of this work, has given much time and thought to these schools, and has collected much valuable information pertaining to technical education, from the different schools in England and America, and thoroughly understands the details of the subject. Dr. Ryder believes that the women are to be taught, not only book-learning, but to have the power to not, if necessary; not only to be something, but to do something, and to do something that the world wants done, and is willing to pay for when it is done. It is to be hoped that there will be an enthusiastic meeting to consider the merits of this new enterprise for permanently benefiting the condition of the women of India.

The Rev. Goldwyer Lewis has very kindly consented to preside at this meeting, which is to be held on Wednesday next. Due notice of the place of holding the meeting will be given.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 15.—Pressure has increased, except in Ceylon and at one or two stations in North-West Punjab. The rise, which is generally slight, has been brisk in the centre of the Bay and in Guzerat. Conditions are unsettled over the Bay, with to large shallow depression over Ceylon and south-west of the Bay. The high-pressure area in the North-West has been unaltered. Winds have been irregular around the Bay with a general cyclonic circulation elsewhere, with currents unchanged and directions fairly normal. The temperature has been rising, except in Burmah, and the mean temperature is now above the average except in Burma, Bombay, Guzerat, Central India and Rajputana. Rain has fallen all round the Bay and heavily in some places.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this society took place on Tuesday last, the 12th instant, Dr. Macconachie presiding.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. Edgar Bingham, Mr. C. G. Dodgson, C S, Mr. H. W. Keys, Surgeon Major J. Scully, Mr. E. M. Ewart, Mr. [illegible]. Prickett, Mrs. C. C. James, Mr. W. S. McClelland, Colonel W. S. Hore, Mr. A. P. Young, Surgeon [illegible]. P. Childe, Mr. J. G. Jones, Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, Mr. Aga Shaikh Mahomed, Mr. E. G. Williams, Mr. H. G. V. Hance, Mr. C. A. V. Davies, Mr. P. Thompson, H. H. Prince Baldeyroe of Dhurrumpur, Mr. A. F. Cox, MCS, Mr. G. H. A. Hart, Mr. A. R. Bonus, CS, and Mr. Isaac Benjamin.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections, viz.:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING OCTOBER.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A quantity of Fishes, Crabs, &c.	From Aden	Capt. Shopland.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus quincunciatus.	Mr. C. E. Kane.
1 Snake	Trimeresurus Sp.	Mr. E. H. Aitken.
1 Oryx (alive)	From Barbera ...	Mrs. Ashby.
1 Loris (alive)	Loris gracilis	Mr. C. R. Hawkins.
2 Cobras (alive) ...	Naga tripudians...	Mr. G. Sutton Jones.
1 Monkey Skin ...	Colobus guereza...	Rev. G. C. Gilder.
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas gokool...	Mr. R. Maclean.
1 Snake	Vallophis nigricens.	Anonymous.
A number of Botanical Specimens, mounted and classified.	From England ...	Mr. A. G. Pell.
1 Piece of Coral...	From the Laccadive Islands.	Comdr. Carpenter, R. N.
1 Large Kangaroo	From Melbourne.	Mr. A. Gilmour.
1 Emu	From Melbourne.	Mr. Frank Bailey.
2 Wallabys	From Melbourne.	Mr. Frank Bailey.
A quantity of Giant Oysters.	From Bombay Harbour.	Capt. Thorburn.
1 Chamaeleon (alive).	From Zanzibar ...	Miss Skinner.
Several pieces of Petrified Wood.	From Upper Burmah.	Comdr. Carpenter, R.N.
1 Bison Head.....	From Western Ghauts.	Mr. G. K. Wasey
115 Hymenopterous Insects.		
21 Dipterous Insects.		
268 Lepidopterous Insects.	From the Himalayas.	Mr. H. M. Phipson.
57 Orthopterous Insects.		
20 Coleopterous Insects.		
4 Snakes.		
1 Skin of Musang	Paradoxurus bondar.	Mr. H. M. Hewett
2 Pair of Chital Horns (interlocked).	From Bassim, Berar.	Mr. H. A. Heath.
1 Snake	Dabola elegans ...	Mr. H. W. Barrow.
1 Indian Rock Snake.	Python Molurus...	Mr. Evesard.
46 Birds' Eggs ...	From Kharaghora	Miss A Dickinson
2 Malabar Whistling Thrushes (alive).	Myliophonus horsfieldi.	Mr. G. Vidal, C.S.
1 Cobra (alive) ...	Naga tripudians...	Mr. Balvantrao Jayaram.
1 Snake (alive) ...	Cynophis malabaricus.	Mr. Balvantrao Jayaram.
1 Snake (alive) ...	Tropidonotus stolatus.	Mr. O. Mayer.
1 Snake (alive) ...	Cynophis malabaricus.	Dr. Kilkelly.
1 Cobra (alive) ...	Naga tripudians...	Mr. P. R. Mehta.
A quantity of Butterflies.	From Karwar	Mr. T. R. Bell.
1 Manura (alive)...	Paradoxurus musanga.	Mr. Ramchundra Trimbuck.

Minor Contributions from Mr. J. W. Mayer, Mr. J. A. Bottam, Miss F. Bapty, Mr. E. A. Corke, Mr. H. M. Howett, Miss Bessie Rean, Mr. Dattraya Bhau, and Mr. J. Janoi.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Fauna of British India—Fishes; by E. T. Blandford, Vol. II. (Day) presented by the Author.

Report on the Kolar Goldfield; by P. Bosworth-Smith, F. G. S., presented by the Author.

The Indian Forester, July 1889, in Exchange.

Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, Vol. IV., part 2, in Exchange.

Memoirs de la Societe Zoologique de France, Vol. II., part 1, in Exchange.

Bulletin and Annual Report of the American Museum of Natural History, in Exchange.

Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, Victoria, in Exchange.

Reports of the Mining Registrars on the Gold Fields of Victoria, in Exchange.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Frank Bailey of London, and Mr. A. Gilmour of Melbourne for their valuable contributions to the society's museum.

The honorary secretary drew attention to the learned paper which Mr. L. de Nicaville, of Calcutta, had written for the society's journal, describing a number of new and rare Indian butterflies. The paper would, he said, very shortly be published in part 3 of the journal. The coloured lithographed plates (containing illustrations of twenty-one butterflies), which had been received from West Newman and Co. of London, to above paper, were greatly admired.

A CURIOSITY.

Among the contributions, above acknowledged, was a pair of chital's horns, received from Mr. H. A. Heath of Bassim, Berars, which excited much interest. The stags, while fighting, had in some extraordinary manner locked their antlers so tightly that they had found it impossible to separate them, and consequently must have died from starvation, or have been eaten by wild beasts.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S., then read a short paper entitled "Down the Coast," describing in a very clear and interesting manner the character of the scenery on the sea coast, south of Bombay, between Alibag and Jinjira. The lecturer gave a lively account of the principal objects of natural history likely to be met with during the trip, and illustrated his remarks with various specimens of birds, fish, &c., from the society's collections.

THE LAW EXAMINATIONS.

THE following memorial to H. E. the Governor has been forwarded by the Bombay Graduates Association:—

MAY it please your Excellency,—The Bombay Graduates Association beg respect fully to approach your Excellency in Council with the following representation, in the hope that it will meet with your Excellency's kind consideration.

The Senate of our local University has recently passed a resolution, by which candidates for the LL.B. degree will in future have to remain two years in Bombay after graduation, to attend the Government Law School.

The Association beg respectfully to submit that the change is premature so long as the constitution and system of tuition of the Government Law School are not materially improved.

The defects of the present system have been very forcibly brought forward by the committee of the Law Faculty, in their minute, dated the 27th August 1888, and their conclusions are also at variance with those of many of the professors of Law.

At present the Law School admit, attended only by [illegible] students for whom such attendance is compulsory; although there is a much larger and wider class of students who, the Association submits, would have readily availed themselves of it if the instruction therein imparted had any real and abiding value.

The hardship of inadequate tuition was, however, not hitherto so much felt, because, under the old rules, a student could keep terms at the Law School at the same time that he kept on attending an Arts College.

Under the new rules, although the system of instruction and the number of lectures (two in a week) will be the same, and the necessity of relying on private study will remain unaltered, the candidate will have to put up with the *additional* hardship and expense of two years' further residence in Bombay after graduation, irrespective of his convenience.

The Association would humbly point out that these rules will press still more harshly upon the limited means of students from the middle classes, who form the majority of the candidates competing for University honors. By the alterations sanctioned by the University in the Arts course, they will have to stay one year more in Bombay for the Arts degree, and the addition of two more years for the LL.B. would at one stroke double the number of years of their residence in Bombay without compensating advantages.

The Association beg to append herewith a printed copy of the representation made by them to the University (in September last), which will further explain their views on this subject.

For the reasons above set forth, the Graduates Association respectfully beg that Your Excellency's Government will be graciously pleased (1) to adopt measures to improve the present condition of the Government Law School; and (2) to withhold from these new rules their sanction, as contemplated by sec. 8 of Act XXII. of 1857, at least until the Law School has been put on a more satisfactory basis, and till your Excellency is satisfied that the hardship, inconvenience and expense of the additional stay in Bombay, will bear some reasonable proportion to the benefits to be derived by attendance at the Law School.

The memorial is signed by Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare, chairman, Rustam K. R. Cama, and Jamietram Nanabhai, hon. secretaries.

A FRIEND of mine has just insured his house against burglary, writes an English correspondent. This is an innovation introduced, I believe, by Pickford Brothers, of Lloyds, which is coming rapidly to the front. For a very small premium one can leave his house without all the worry and anxiety usually felt by those who cannot leave anyone in charge of their homes when out of town. The new insurance has, too, another recommendation. Nervous people, who are always fancying that some one is in the house, need not leave their warm bed to explore cold rooms and draughty corridors, but can simply lock their bedroom door and sleep on, knowing that if there is any burgling going on they will be fully recompensed for whatever loss they may have sustained.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

THE Poona railway station presented quite an animated appearance on Thursday evening consequent on the departure of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor for Hyderabad. The railway authorities had evidently taken much pains, for the station was prettily and artistically decorated. Banners and flags dropped all the naked places of the station, very effectively, and the Chinese lanterns suspended overhead produced a fine effect, and the gate way into the railway station was most elaborately done up, and in two highest points of the building waved proudly "Union Jack." A flooring of red cloth was laid down on a portion of the platform where the Prince's carriage stood, the other parts of the platform being made fine by coir matting. The railway station began to fill some time before the hour fixed for His Royal Highness's departure. The police posted all along the road from Magdala House to the station and also along the by lanes to preserve order. The arrangements made at the station house reflect the highest credit on the railway authorities, especially on Mr. Shadbolt, and the station master, Mr Brand, the latter of whom worked hard and well to secure a successful depa[illegible] from the railway station. About half an hour before the Prince's arrival at the station a guard of honor of the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Carlotou, Lieuts. Lisard, carrying the Queen's colours, and Lieut. Mathews, attached, came in to the station compound in fine array, headed by the Regiment's excellent band, and took up post in front of the main entrance. The station house was at this time filled with a large and enthusiastic crowds and thanks to the arrangements made the most perfect order prevailed. At about 7 p. m. shrill whistles sounded by the police proclaimed the approach of a notability, and soon after in came His Excellency the Governor, attended by Captain Forbes. A few minutes later, the police whistle was again heard, and before it had died away Prince Albert Victor, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's carriage drove in swiftly into the station. His Royal Highness alighted from the carriage, and was received by Major-General F. R. Solly-Flood, Commanding the Poona District, and all the district staff. On His Royal Highness coming on the platform he was received by H. E. the Governor, and the guard of honor presented arms with a royal salute. After a brief interval, during which fresh presentations were made, Rao Bahadur Hari Raojee Chiplinkar presented garlands of flowers to His Royal Highness Prince Victor. Sir Edmund Bradford, and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught which were graciously received. The Prince having taken a farewell of His Excellency the Governor and his uncle, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Major General Solly-Flood, Rao Bahadoor Hari Rawjee and notabilities present, stood for a few minutes at the door way of the saloon carriage, as if sorry to bid them good bye. The band now sounded and the special train, composed of splendid and comfortable carriages of H. H. the Nizam, began to move the engine of the locomotive, sending forth a shrill whistle. Slowly the train commenced to move, H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor standing at the open door of his saloon carriage, and now His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught called for three cheers for Prince Victor, which was enthusiastically taken up and responded to loyally by hundreds of throats.

The following are the names of some of those present:—

H. E. the Governor, Lord Reay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, His Highness the Raja of Kolhapore, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., Major General F. R. Solly-Flood, C. B., H. H. Aga Khan, Brigadier-Generals Pottinger, Knowles, and Anderson, Mr. Edgerley, Mr. Moore, Mr Commanney, and Mr. Shuttleworth, Colonels Becher, Jopp, Cavaye, Dundas, Hughes, Hibbert, Rawlins, Propert, Greig, Hogg, Lockhardt, Lee, and Chard, Majors Pelle, Tidy, Lloyd, and Nowshaw Smith, Surgeon-General Webb and Hinde, Dr. Kilkelly, Captains Haswell, Phayre, Nelson, Stevenson, Rose, Fergusson, and Forbes, Rao Bahadoor Hari Rowjee, Hon. Mr Raste, Hon V Barve, Mr Kelkar, K B Dr. Hoshang Jamasp, High Priest of the Parsees, Dastoor Kaikobad Bamanji, Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Paddanji and several others.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to a letter from Lord Reay to Mr. Moore, Commissioner, in which attention is drawn to the satisfaction with which Prince Albert Victor regarded his reception by the people of Poona. As will be seen from the second letter published below, Mr. Moore has forwarded the Governor's letter to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, as President of the Reception Committee, for circulation amongst the members:—

Dear Mr. Moore,

The cordial welcome given to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales by all sections of the community in Poona in the Cantonment and in the suburban municipality, has been much appreciated by His Royal Highness as affording evidence of the loyal feelings of the population of Poona towards Her Majesty the Queen Empress. It gave me the greatest satisfaction to point out to His Royal Highness the absolutely spontaneous character of a demonstration, which is an important event in the annals of the capital of the Deccan.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

REAY.

Government House, November 12, 1889.

My dear Sir Jamsetjee,

I send on to you, as President of the Reception Committee, the enclosed note from His Excellency the Governor. Will you kindly circulate it among the Members of the Committee, who, I am sure, will be very much pleased to learn how many assertions have been so fully appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

J. G. MOORE.

Poona, 14th Nov., 1889.

ITALIAN TRADE WITH INDIA.

A REPORT of the Italian Consul General at Calcutta gives the following information respecting the trade between Italy and British India:—Taking the average of the last three years, from 1885 to 1887, the annual value of Indian products leaving Calcutta for Italy was 7,396,941 francs. It increased from 6,703,444 francs in 1885, to 9,303,969 in 1888; but declined again in 1889 to 5,315,038, the diminution being in the articles of cotton, grain, raw silk, and jute.

The causes of this diminution are, according to the Official Report, the following:—In cotton, the competition of the Bombay market, which provides qualities that are preferred, and the fact that freights there are lower. The crop of 1888-9 was also mediocre, and the prices rose beyond what Italy can pay. As regards silk, the general opinion, says the report, seems to be that the falling-off of business is due to the cessation of the Franco-Italian Commercial Treaty, since Lyons continues to buy at current prices, but orders from Milan can no longer be obtained, even with a reduction of four or five per cent.

The value of Italian products imported into Calcutta during the above period of five years averaged two million four hundred and sixty-four thousand and sixty-seven francs annually. Before the Italian General Navigation Company ceased to send steamships to Calcutta, some thirty or forty thousand tons of salt from Trapassi and Cagliari went yearly to that port; but the production of salt at Aden upon a large scale put an end to that.

The Consul General concludes his report by pointing out that as soon as the Italian General Navigation Company suspended their steamers on that line, they were immediately succeeded by three steam ships of the English Company of Graham and Co., charging lower rates. This

"LORD JOHN RUSSELL."

THE following extracts will give sufficient idea of the interest of Mr. Walpole's life of Lord John Russell, which has just been published :—

HIS YOUTH AN' EARLY DAYS.

Lord John Russell was the youngest son of Lord John Russell, who became sixth Duke of Bedford on the death of his elder brother in 1802. The younger John Russell can hardly be claimed as a product of our public school and University system. He spent a short time at Westminster, where his elder brother fagged the delicate boy mercilessly, and where he learnt little that was useful. "We were not taught writing or arithmetic, and we used to go on the half-holidays to a writing master in Great Dean's-yard to learn these necessary arts. I remember employing one of the hours intended for this purpose in going to Tothill-fields to see a fight between Young Belcher and another famous pugilist. The beginning of the fight was a beautiful exhibition of manly form and skill; but, when the blood began to flow, I grew disgusted and left the scene. So little, however, had I learned of arithmetic, that when my father gave me two sums to add together, one of which contained a farthing and the other a halfpenny, I was ... to ask him what these odd signs meant."

HE ENTERS PARLIAMENT.

... ell was elected for the family borough of Tavistock while still under ... For a few years he took ... ecclesiastical duties easily, alternating them with ... and long spells of Continental travel—... amusement and relaxation during all the ... of his life. But however little politics ... tracted him during the somewhat stagnant ... Liverpool's Administration, he marked ... with sufficient boldness and vigour.

PASSING OF THE REFORM BILL.

... d John took office in a Reform ... story of the few succeeding years ... Lord John Russell was the central ... gle of those eventful years, and his ... an became, and for ever remains, ... the great Reform Bill. When it was ... John Russell was, as Mr. Walpole says, ... popular man in the country." Whatever ... attached to Lord Grey in the one House, or to Lord Althorp in the other, the people, as a whole, deemed the Reform Act as his work. Its success, they thought, was largely due to the persistent manner in which he had advocated Reform from 1819 to 1830. The heat of the struggle had been borne by him; and if the crown of victory had been awarded by popular vote, it would have been placed on his brow.

THE QUEEN AND LORD JOHN.

"Passing over various crises, we come to the chapter headed "The Fall of Lord Melbourne," in which occurs the Queen's letter to Lord John in answer to his announcement of the defeat of the Government and the resignation of the Ministry :—

"Windsor Castle, August 28, 1841. The Queen has received Lord John Russell's letter of this morning, containing the account of the division in the House of Commons. Long as the Queen was prepared for this event, she does not for that feel it the less painful. She is deeply grieved to have to part from those she has such confidence in. She trusts, however, that at no very distant period she will again see Lord John Russell in the office which he has filled so much to the satisfaction of both his Sovereign and his country. The Queen feels very grateful for Lord John's kind wishes for herself, and cannot conclude without expressing the lively interest she will ever feel in his personal welfare and happiness, as well as in his career in public life."

LORD JOHN AND IRELAND.

The effort to form a ministry failed, and Peel came back and repealed the Corn Laws. In the next year, 1846, on the very night on which the Corn Law Bill passed the Lords, Lord John defeated an Irish Coercion Bill in the Commons. Again Peel resigned and Lord John was sent for, and this time formed a Government and became Prime Minister. The chapter headed "Irish Wrong" in Mr. Walpole's account of this part of Lord John Russell's career has, of course, great interest just now. In a long letter to Lord Clarendon in November, 1847, on the Irish difficulty he says the evils have arisen "from the mischievous custom of growing potatoes and manure on the land and from the violent means taken by the landlords to extirpate this evil." Other letters followed and in them Lord John Russell developed a scheme for dealing with Irish discontent which, as Mr. Walpole says, "partially anticipates by nearly a quarter of a century the legislation of 1870." Such proposals were before their time, and Lord John was driven back on a moderate Coercion Act. The Encumbered Estates Act was passed in 1848, and a bill enumerating tenants for their improvements was introduced but not carried. In March, 1848, he again proposed to bring in a bill "to control ejectments," but found the difficulties insurmountable. He did much for Ireland during his Administration, but he designed still more.

"PAM" AND LORD JOHN.

The curious story of the rupture between Palmerston and John Russell, which led to the collapse of the latter's Ministry, is told once more in these volumes. Lord Palmerston, like Lord Russell, was rather a forcible letter-writer, and he had perhaps the advantage of his rival in his terse brevity with which he could express himself when he pleased. In October 1851, as the fruit of months and indeed, years of bickering, upon the degree of "independence" claimed and exercised by the Foreign Secretary, the Prime Minister wrote "positively requesting" his colleague not to receive Kossuth. Palmerston's reply was very much to the point :—

"Pashagee, October 3d, 1851, 10 p. m.

"My dear John Russell,—I have just received your letter of to-day, and am told your messenger waits for an answer. My reply then is immediate, and is, that there are limits to all things; that I do not choose to be dictated to as to who I may or may not receive in my own House; and that I shall use my own discretion on this matter. You will, of course, use yours as to the composition of your Government. I have not detained your messenger five minutes.—Yours sincerely,

"PALMERSTON."

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

In 1852 Lord John Russell was driven from office, and his Administration was succeeded by the brief Ministry of Lord Derby. After Lord Derby was driven from office, the Coalition Ministry was formed, and the following appeal was influential in deciding Lord John to belong to it :—

Osborne, December 19, 1852.

The Queen has to-day charged Lord Aberdeen with the duty of forming an Administration, which he has accepted. The Queen thinks the moment to have arrived when a popular, efficient, and durable Government could be formed by the sincere and united efforts of all parties professing Conservative and Liberal opinions. The Queen knowing that this can only be effected by the patriotic sacrifice of personal interests and feelings to the public, trusts that Lord John Russel will, as far as he is able, give his valuable and powerful assistance to the realization of this object.

Lord John Russel consented, and in 1854 brought forward his second Reform Bill. The Crimean war, however, put an end to all schemes of domestic improvement. He resigned on Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, and his retirement was fatal to the Administration. On Lord Aberdeen's resignation the Queen sent for Lord Derby, then for Lord Lansdowne, then for Lord John Russell. Neither of them could form an Administration, and she "placed herself in Lord Palmerston's hands.' He asked Lord John to join him, and he consented.

THE CARES OF STATESMANSHIP.

Lady John Russell's recollection of her husband's career in the Premiership was not wholly one of pleasure :—

"The acceptance of office (she wrote) was the beginning of many new cares and anxieties, and an amount of mental toil and strain to which his naturally feeble frame might have been deemed unequal. But, although he had no order or method in the arrangement of his papers, he knew how ... and hand his time. He was very punc...; he knew as he has told me, what he might trust to others to do, and what he must do himself. . . . This, he thought, accounted for the possibility he found of fulfilling his mighty daily task without the neglect of air and exercise, and without giving up the evening leisure with his children and me which he valued so much. As far as I recollect, . . . never but once worked after dinner. . . . He always came up to the drawing-room with us, and able to cast off public cares, and chat and laugh, and read and be read to, or join in little games, such as capping verses, of which he was very fond. . . . He liked office, and always plainly said so, and saw no reason to be ashamed of the manly pride he felt in [it]. . . . When some perplexing matter arose which called for decision, and on which the balance of right and wrong seemed now to incline one way, now the other, he would give it due and anxious deliberation; but having made up his mind he did not discompose it by looking back and doubting, and beginning the process over again."

WE reprint the following from the *Court Journal* :—There has been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant which possesses to a very high degree astonishing magnetic power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it receives immediately a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction coil. At a distance of six metres a magnetic needle is affected by it; it will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hours of the day. All-powerful about two o'clock in the afternoon, it is absolutely annulled during the night. At times of storm its intensity augments to striking proportions. During rain the plant seems to succumb, and bends its head during a thunder shower. It remains there without force of virtue even if one should shelter it with an umbrella. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves, and the needle is unaffected by it. One never by any chance sees a bird or insect alight on the electric plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they would find their sudden death. It is also important to remark that where it grows, none of the magnetic metals are found, neither iron, nor cobalt, nor nickel—an undeniable proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant. Light and heat, phosphorescence, magnetism, electricity, how many mysteries and botanical problems, does this wondrous Indian plant conceal within its leaf and flower!

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MR. BARNUM AND HIS CAREER.

MR. PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM'S fame dates back so many years that the present generation has almost forgotten what it is based on. But besides being (*vide* advertisements *passim*) "The World's Greatest Showman," Mr. Barnum is really a rather remarkable man—for, at any rate, a remarkable product of his age and station. Few men have had so astonishing a history. He is seventy-nine, and he has been everything, from "dry goods clerk's to book auctioneer, from editor (sixty days' imprisonment for libel) to *impresario*. In most things he has succeeded; and when he has failed it has usually been because he has ventured upon enterprises which he did not understand. Mr Barnum cheerfully admits that a great many people regard him as the Prince of Humbugs. He does not think so himself, because he believes he can justify, more or less, every thing that he has done in the "show line," but he makes it no secret that his life has been passed in seeking notoriety—not because he loves notoriety for itself, but because it puts money into his pocket. A good advertisement is constantly on the look-out for, and he has succeeded in getting many an excellent one. To him, indeed, more than to any other man is owing the modern elevation of advertising to a fine art. So many of Mr. Barnum's triumphs and adventures took place in a long past era, that some of the good stories he has told of himself will very well bear repeating. They are all taken from one or other of his two volumes of reminiscences—"The Life of P. T. Barnum," published in 1855, and "Struggles and Triumphs," published in 1869.

"WASHINGTON'S NURSE."

The first really noticeable thing Mr. Barnum did as a showman was the exhibition of Joice Heth, an aged negro woman who it was said had been George Washington's nurse. Her age was given out as 161, and she constantly spoke of the father of his country as "dear little George," and said that she had been present at his birth. Mr. Barnum seems to have acted in perfect good faith in the business, although some of the doctors who examined Joice's body after death declared that she could not have been more than eighty years old. The old lady's death led to resplendid series of hoaxes upon the *New York Herald*, and caused the late Mr. James Gordon Bennett to hate some of Mr. Barnum's friends to the day of his death.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

It was in 1841, after many ups and downs, that Mr. Barnum first began to taste real success. The collection of curiosities known as Scudder's American Museum, at the corner of Broadway and Anne-street, New York, was for sale for 15,000 dols. It had cost the late proprietor 50,000 dols. "Looking at this property," writes Mr. Barnum, "I thought I saw that energy, tact, and liberality were only needed to make it a paying exhibition, and I determined to purchase it if possible." "For how long the American Museum," said a friend who knew the state of my funds; "what do you intend buying it with?" "Brass," I replied; "for silver and gold have I none." He arranged, by aid of a good friend who promised to advance the money, to buy the exhibition for 12,000 dols.; but a company of rivals stepped in, offered 15,000, and engaged Barnum as their manager, to get him out of their way. He saw through the trick, and when they omitted to pay the purchase-money at the stipulated hour he fulfilled his engagement, and took a malicious pleasure in at once writing to his speechless rivals, telling them that their names were placed upon his free list. The "Museum" was an extraordinary show, consisting of a little bit of everything, from albinoes to dwarfs, from panoramas to "the club which killed Captain Cook." From the first he was determined to succeed. He ate a cold dinner every day until he had paid off the purchase-money, and by spent the whole of the first year's profits in advertising. How effectively he advertised the following anecdote will show.

THE MYSTERIOUS BRICKS.

Shortly after he purchased the Museum he engaged a man at a dollar and a half a day, and handed him five bricks, saying :—"Go and lay a brick on each side-walk at the corner of Broadway and Anne-street, set another close by the Museum, a third diagonally across the way at the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street by the Astor House; put down the fourth on the side-walk in front of St. Paul's Church opposite; then, with the fifth brick in hand, take up a rapid march from one point to the other, exchanging your brick at every point, and saying nothing to any one. Of course the man was deaf as a post, wore an imperious countenance, answer no questions, pay no attention to any one, attend faithfully to work, and at the end of every hour be St. Paul's clock show this ticket at the Museum door, enter, walking solemnly through every hall in the building, then pass out, and resume your work." Half an hour afterwards at least 500 people were watching his mysterious movements. At the end of the first hour the side-walks in the vicinity were packed with people all anxious to solve the mystery. The man, as directed, then went to the Museum, devoting fifteen minutes to a solemn survey of the halls, afterwards returning to his round. This was repeated every hour till sundown, and whenever the man went into the Museum a dozen or more people would buy tickets and follow him, hoping to gratify their curiosity with regard to the purpose of his movements.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.

It was in 1842 that Mr. Barnum discovered one of his greatest successes, "General Tom Thumb," at Bridgeport, in Connecticut. He was, says Mr. Barnum, the smallest child I ever saw that could walk alone. He was an 2 ft. in height and weighed less than 16 lb. His name was Charles S. Stratton. He was only five, and to exhibit a dwarf of that age must be a successful speculation. "How do you know that he is a dwarf?" I engaged him for four weeks at three dollars a week, all charges, including travelling and board of himself and his mother, being at my expense. Mrs. Stratton was greatly surprised to find her son heralded in my Museum bills as "General Tom Thumb, a dwarf eleven years of age just arrived from England." In 1859 "the General married Miss Lavinia Warren, likewise a dwarf, in front of the furious rivalry of "Commodore Nutt," who once, in a fit of jealousy, knocked the General down. When Mr. Barnum first began to exhibit this young lady his reputation as a humbug was so great that most people declared that she was Commodore Nutt in women's clothes. Some mischievous young ladies concealed themselves, and overheard the General's proposal. He began in a very businesslike way by producing an enormous policy of insurance upon his property, and ended by putting his arm round the lady's waist and kissing her.

HOW TO ANIMATE A DROOPING FAIR.

Among other things Mr. Barnum has been a farmer, and he was once president of an agricultural "fair." A man was arrested for pocket-picking, and on the last day of the fair, when everybody had visited it, and business was very sluggish, I obtained consent from the sheriff (says Mr. Barnum) that the culprit should be put in the fair-room "for the purpose of giving those who had been robbed an opportunity of identifying him." For this purpose he was handcuffed and placed in a conspicuous position, where of course he was the observed of all observers. I then issued handbills, stating that as it was the last day of the fair the managers were happy to announce that they had secured extra attractions for the occasion, and there was accordingly exhibited safely handcuffed and without extra charge a live pick-pocket who had been caught in the act of robbing an honest farmer the day previous. Crowds of people rushed in to see the show. Some good mothers brought their children ten miles for that purpose, and our treasury was materially benefited by the operation.

The latest of Mr. Barnum's sensations was Jumbo, whom he now takes to Olympia in the guise of a skeleton.

THE WATKIN TOWER.

... one is talking about the latest development of the Eiffel Tower for London, I ventured to call upon the railway baronet at the Charing-cross Hotel (says a representative) to ask him for the latest tip about the Tower. "Well, there is not much fresh to tell you except that we have bought one site and are in treaty for two others, but I cannot tell you where. As you know we are going to give two prizes of 500 and 250 guineas for the best and the second best designs for the tower, and competitors can have specifications on Nov. 1. The designs must show a tower of 1,200ft. high, which is 200 feet higher than the Eiffel, and give estimates of—A, the weight of material; B, the cost of lifts; C, the cost of the labour."

"And when must the designs be delivered?"

"By the end of February next, though some allowance would be made to foreigner competitors."

"You have a strong jury?"

"Yes; Sir F. Bramwell, Mr B. Baker of the Forth Bridge, Mr. T. A. Walker, the contractor for the Severn Tunnel and the Manchester Ship Canal, Sir E H Harland, the great shipbuilder of Belfast, Mr. E. H. Carbutt, Mr. Liddell, Mr. F. Moulton—with power to add to their number."

"It is to be a permanent tower?"

"Of course, and not for amusement alone; for scientific purposes I venture to think it will be useful: astronomy, meteorology, and then think how pleasant it would be to be able to lunch to-day in a clear, blue sky, far above the fog."

"It sounds delightful, certainly, Sir Edward. Talking of lofty situations, may I ask what you intend to do with Snowdon?"

"Nothing this winter. In the spring make a pathway up to the summit, and build a chalet for my daughter on the higher slopes."

AFTER more than a century and a half the veracity of Robert Jenkins, captain of the Rebecca, has been placed beyond question. It was in 1731 that, according to his own statement, the Spanish Guarda Costas cut off one of his ears, and bade him take it to his King. His story was believed by those who wanted war with Spain, while the peace-party declared—firstly, that he had as many ears as other men; and, secondly, that his ear had been lost in the pillory, and even Burke spoke contemptuously of the "fable of Jenkins's ear." From the current number of the *English Historical Review* it appears that Professor Laughton has discovered in the Admiralty Records contemporary letters from the admiral on the West India Station to the Spanish governor of Havana complaining of the Guarda Costas boarding the Rebecca, and "using the captain in a most barbarous inhuman manner, taking all his money, cutting off one of his ears, and plundering him of those necessaries which were to carry the ship safe home." In a "List of merchant-ships taken or plundered by the Spaniards" is to be found a mention of the "Rebecca, Robert Jenkins, Jamaica to London, boarded and plundered near the Havana, 9th April, 1731." Thus has historical research, which has destroyed so many an illusion of our childhood, vindicated the truthfulness of the story of Jenkins and his ear.

COMMERCE AND WAR.

MR. FREDERIC GREENWOOD, in the *New Review* writes :—

How much of England's power in Europe used to be attributed to "British gold" is a familiar story, and, though not so much is heard about it nowadays, the Government of this Empire is as deeply envied as ever for the material resources at its command, as well as for the better contentment of its people. Both advantages are traced to "colonial expansion" and abundance of tre... at a larger share in those advantages was sought for abroad in times past, the need of it has become yet more pressing. On the one hand, the cost of war-preparations—much of it pure waste, from the necessity of constant change and renewal—and the awfully assured devastation of war (which is all waste) mount up as far greater drain of money and labour. On the other, there is an ever-increasing fund of popular discontent in most of the Continental nations, though there seems to be very little murmuring at the military impost itself. The "school-master is abroad" on more errands than one. The multiplication of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and the readers of them; the facilities of intercourse provided by railways and by aggregation in towns; a closer view of the luxuries of life and more little taste of its manner comforts, have deepened and extended the feeling of discontent which is known and dreaded under the name of Socialism. How much it has spread, how much it is feared by such governments as the German, the Russian, the Austrian, is hardly known in this country; for the extension and the dread are both concealed as much as may be. But nothing occasions more concern to the great military Governments of Europe, not even the risks of the Arm-geddon which all are looking to as so very possible. Hence the craving for "colonial expansion," for extension here and there down to the sea, which has recently seized upon all the Continental Governments. Mere territorial ambition has something to do with it, of course; and also, of course the desire of military ascendency. Thus, a great colonial commerce is at the same time the best excuse for creating a great navy and the surest source of maintenance when formed. But even the conquests of Russia in Central Asia have been largely carried on for commercial reasons from the first—the wealth and the trade of India being the prime original object. While as to these other nations—Germany for instance—the need of colonial and commercial expansion is far more pressing. It is needed to retain under the flag of the fatherland the swarm of emigrants who, from poverty or hatred of conscription, stream off to other countries and are lost to them. It is needed to support those prodigious armaments, and at the same time to counteract the subtle poison of Anarchist Socialism by filling the workshops and raising the scale of comfort amongst the poor.

Here are strong and very special reasons for the craving aforesaid, as it operates on Governments—apart from the rivalries of individual enterprise; and we must expect it to extend. All the more must we do so because the Continental nations have risen to a far higher plane of industrial advantage than they occupied when we looked down on them from our lofty heights of Commerce in the middle of this century. to this place they have been helped by our own principles of trade together with a too insolent confidence that we could give any odds to those uncommercial foreigners. The unhampered exportation of minerals and machinery to foreign countries not without skill has done much to abolish one of the grand conditions of our trade supremacy; while another, predominance in arms, has also suffered a decline which only a very disordered sort of patriotism will deny. And if we forget that our commercial prosperity was largely founded on war, they remember it who believe that they are now able to help themselves to similar bundles. But how are they likely to do it? That is the important question—the important question for us, I mean. There are not so many new markets to create as there used to be, and, so far as they are concerned, the beginnings of a struggle which is sure to increase in intensity may be well seen in Africa. They are illustrated by the almost ludicrous maps of that continent which are published, upon which it is quite rare to hardly a square mile of territory is left for the black man to call his own. This immense stretch of country is Portuguese; that vast portion, British; this huge cantle, German; this Belgian; these others, which include the rest of the continent, are French, Spanish, Italian; the whole space marked out in appropriate colours. What jealousies and contentions have already broken out on the east coast and on the west I need not dwell upon; nor upon the fact, which may be denied but is certain, that those contentions have been marked by menace that would be meaningless but for the muster of bayonets behind it. But settle these particular rivalries in peace, mark off this "sphere of influence" from that range of commercial enterprise in perfect amity, and then remember that new lines of frontier have been established between all the European nations and the black man. Both Portuguese and Belgian territories border on each other in those distant places, while rivalry will of course go on, occasion for misunderstandings multiply, and opportunity for combination and intrigue continue. Till lately, we have enjoyed the enormous advantage of entire freedom from frontier difficulties in Europe, and all but complete immunity elsewhere. That fortunate state of things has changed, and in the near future will change yet more. The extension of commerce, the needs it has created or alone can satisfy, have added to the frontier lines of all the greater nations in Europe, carrying them to distant places which must necessarily be under the control of officials remote from the supervision of the central authority. For that reason alone the competitions of commerce have increased the chances of war, and of diminishing the will of a people so much as for ourselves. And there is something else to be remembered. The colonies and commerce we have won stand as an invitation to our well-armed and still arming competitors to take what is ready-made, since nothing so good can be created in a world where all the best ground is occupied already. Whosoever forgets that point of view is guilty of unpardonable inadvertence, though it may not promise to come into immediate effect.

So it is that I, for one, regard "foreign affairs" (as our business beyond sea is called) as more important than any matter of domestic concern. Business it is, and it underlies every other. At a bottom it it a question of bread; and it has to be considered in presence of a population which (thinks to the extension of trade) is accustomed to good work, high wages, and enjoyment, on account of many little luxuries which have turned to necessaries; a population, too, so unacquainted with the privations which other peoples suffer from the ravage of war that it is hard to say how the taste of them would be taken. One thing is certain, at any rate, and to impress it on all who read this review is the matter in hand. Commerce has falsified the predictions of its prophets. So far from abolishing war, it has added greatly to the dangers of its occurrence. It invites to war, though the invitation is no longer alluring to Englishmen. And we—we who have all we want in the midst of other nations very sensible of need—shall find sooner or later that successful war is the only protection of commerce, or such ample machinery of war thatattack is forbidden.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP MANIA.

IT may be said of postage-stamps, what cannot be said of many articles of virtue and bric-a-brac, that a good collection is a sound investment for money; for whilst pictures, china, and other things are subject to fanciful changes of price, the marketable value of rare stamps is determined, and must increase with the flux of time. As a stamp becomes rarer and rarer (says Brica-Brac), it must go up in price, and an investor who puts his money in stamps may look forward to purchases in the right quarter, upon getting his money back, and more besides, when he disposes of his ... The comparative prices of rare stamps A study of the prices they fetched a few years ago would lead to this conclusion. Stamps, by the nature of such things, are always increasing in value, and specimens which were common enough ten years ago are now not easy to obtain, and as they become rarer and rarer it is natural they should also become dearer.

SOME RICH COLLECTIONS.

A famous collector who is conducting English stamps has an exclusively English collection that is worth in the open market £10,000. This sum would be realized if the collection were "broken up" and sold piecemeal, and there are several collections in this country which range in value from £2,000 to £70,000. What is undoubtedly the most valuable collection in the world is the property of a German gentleman residing in Paris. The holder of this wonderful collection would not take £250,000 for it. Money would not purchase it. It is simply unique. Yet there are gaps in this collection, the owner of which is still one of the most enthusiastic collectors, always on the look-out for fresh acquisitions.

FORGED STAMPS.

With rare stamps reaching these great values and large fortunes looked up in stamp-albums, we need not insist upon the necessity for guarding against forged specimens. The high prices which the rarest specimens of stamps now realize will explain how it is that the trade in forgeries has become what it is in these days. We have recently seen a fair reproduction of the Britannia issue of Mauritius (1859) blue (value not indicated) perforated and water-marked. The original of this stamp was never issued perforated. But the word "reprint" or "specimen" on a stamp is soon effaced by the forger with his chemicals. Indeed, we have ourselves seen examples of U.S.A. used stamps, regummed, with all post-office marks obliterated, and to all intents and purposes having the appearance of unused stamps. The same treatment has been adopted with regard to the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Queensland, India, and other British dependencies. With the cancelling marks deftly removed, all these stamps would pass for new.

SOME VALUABLE LABELS.

The 1840 English stamp V.R. (black), with the letters in the upper corners, will easily fetch £10 used, and £5 unused. The black stamp without the letters V.R. can be had for 1d. and 2d. each. We have millions of them. Here are the prices of some of the rarest stamps :—

	Canal, complete issues	£300	5	1860 Cape of Good Hope	£40
2	1847 Mauritius	200	8	Buenos Ayres	35
4	1852 Sandwich Islands	200		Bergedorf	30
3	1856 British Guiana	120	6	1855 Canadian	20
4	1850 "	100	10	1850 Brazil, perforated	10
7	Natal first issue	100			

To this list we may add the Mulready, which is worth, ordinary specimens (1d. and 2d.), from 2s. 6d. to 15s., according to condition, whilst on India paper—the original proofs—they are worth £80. A large business, of course, is done in forged Mulreadys, some of which, as is the case with the forgeries of rare stamps generally, are so skilfully copied that it needs the practised eye of an expert to detect them.

THE CITY OF LHASA.

A WRITER in the *Nineteenth Century* ... following description of the Thibetan ca...

It seems strange that at this advanced period in the world's history there should still remain any city of importance which has never yet been visited by any European now living. Nevertheless, the huge city of Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, the Rome of the vast family of Northern Buddhists, occupies at the present day that unique position. Three only, or at the most, four, natives of Europe during the past hundred years have managed to reach the confines of the mysterious metropolis. It is already forty-five years since the two last of these adventurous heroes, the French missionaries Huc and Gabet, made their residence of six weeks, and were then expelled from the Grand Lama's stronghold. Twenty-five years have elapsed since the Abbe Huc, the survivor, died, after giving to the world his charming series of volumes concerning Tibet, Mongolia and China. In the meantime, many Indian sportsmen have boasted in recent years of having "entered Thibet;" but on cross-examination it is always made evident that they have not penetrated at the furthest a dozen miles beyond the actual frontier-line of Tibet proper, even at the Ladak side of the country. As to reaching Lhasa itself, neither Englishman, Frenchman, nor Russian has, in our own time advanced to within 200 miles of that coveted goal. Alas! that the dauntless traveller Prjevalski should have been cut off, the dream of his life unrealised. However, although no European now existant has ever been even near to the forbidden city, yet it is equally strange that the topography, defences, and general features of Lhasa as she stands at the present day, are tolerably familiar to several English officials in India. The very names of the streets are recorded; whilst two independently drawn plans of the city are now in the hands of the Government; or were in its hands, for it is whispered that one—the most correct—has been lost?

We have been enabled to procure by degrees this recent and accurate account of he greater portion of Tibet by a somewhat ingenious machinery. At Darjiling there has been established an institution known as the Bhutia School where certain lads of the Sikkim clan of Tibetans are clothed and educated at the Government expense. English is taught them by a Bengali master, and Tibetan by a resident lama. From these a few of the more promising are drafted elsewhere, to be trained in surveying and the use of observing instruments; and ultimately, if they accord discreet and of the proper metal, they are despatched as secret explorers beyond the Himalayas. It is from the private reports and observations of these trained emissaries that at length a fair half of the inhabited parts of Tibet has been described and mapped out with some degree of minuteness. The explorers, from their thorough knowledge of the language and manners of the people, usually succeed in deceiving the Tibetan-guards stationed at every accessible pass along the frontier-line. As the authorities have long become aware of our tactics, when within the forbidden land, the utmost guile is still essential. But our agents are true masters of craft. Observing instruments and diaries can be hidden in the cylinders of their prayer-wheels, and detection is rarely their lot. Thus, A. K. resided for a whole year in Lhasa; and, by the help of his Buddhist rosary, measured nearly every street in the place. Again, through the observations of N. S, M. H, and I., the dimensions of lakes, heights of mountians, and the latitude and longitude of numerous fortresses and towns, have been accurately determined and recorded.

But the most remarkable exploring adventure of all remains to be mentioned. This was a secret enterprise under the auspices of the Indian Government; but it was the performance, not of one of the trained spies who are of Thibetan extraction, but of a Bengali, one Sarat Chandra Das. This gentleman was at one time head-master of the Darjiling Bhutia school, and there he was seized with a perfect mania for the study of the Tibetan language and literature. His learning and general abilities soon attracted Government notice. Though a Bengali by birth and education, he acquired a marvellous acquaintance with colloquial Tibetan, which differs greatly from the literary language. Accordingly he was taken into special Government employment; and, although holding, as he still does, the nominal office of Inspector of Schools, has been constituted ever since a confidential referee in all technical matters relating to Tibet. In the year 1881 Sarat Chandra Das offered to undertake a secret journey to Lhasa in the disguise of a Tibetan lama. He had already accomplished an expedition of this kind, wherein he had managed to reach Tashi-lhumpo, the second capital of Tibet. Having been furnished by Government with money, and with various costly presents to reward any great Tibetan officials who might befriend him, he set out from Darjiling, on our side of the Himalayas, one dark night in November with a single companion, one Kasa Ugyen Gyatcho, a resident at Darjiling. The pair had to leave Darjiling and traverse even the quasi-friendly state of Sikkim with the utmost secrecy; otherwise information would have reached the Tibetan frontier before them in the magical manner it always does, and the travellers would have been inevitably stopped. They entered Thibet via Nipal over the dangerous Kangjiodhen Pass, 17,000 feet high, and, after the most ordinary and surprising adventures, and after visiting many places and monasteries hitherto undescribed, Babu Sarat Chandra Das at length saw before him the glittering domes of the mysterious Lhasa. They resided in Lhasa not longer than two weeks, but he seems to have made good use of that time in visiting everything that was notable, even obtaining an interview with the Grand Lama. His return journey occupied six months, and he did not reach Darjiling until December 27, 1882. The narrative of his travels is really most fascinating reading. It was written in the outward form of a confidential report to Government, but has been only privately printed, and is not allowed to be made public. If published, we believe it would prove one of the most delightful books of travel ever written. Its simple narrative style—most credible to a Bengali—is relieved by the introduction, every few pages, of Tibetan legendary lore of a very interesting kind.

AUTHORS AND THEIR UNKNOWN CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK contributes, under this title, an amusing article to Messrs. Tillotson's syndicate of newspapers.

THE OBJECTIONS OF THE INTELLIGENT READER.

Once upon a time Mr. Black was an intelligent reader himself. In a novel by my friend Mr. Payn (he says) I came upon a striking passage in which the heroine is described as being buffeted about by a terrible gale, insomuch that her raven-black hair streamed out to windward. With the light heart of an amateur reviewer I wrote to Mr. Payn and drew his attention to the fact that, as a general rule, anything blown by a gale would stream out not to windward, but to leeward. But the answer came sharp and prompt; the description was perfectly correct; the heroine (said the author of her being) had been taxing a great deal of iron tonic, her hair had become electrically charged, and had floated out towards the north, irrespective of the wind-currents of the storm. So I object no more.

"AN OLD CAT."

The communications addressed to an author by unknown correspondents are not always disinterested; they have not always his guidance or instruction as their sole and simple aim. It is easy, for example, to discern why the following letter was written :—

"Sir,—I am so great an admirer of your works that I wish, out of gratitude, to present you with a character which would prove an excellent subject for your *brilliant* and *caustic* pen. I am sure you could make the whole country *roar with laughter* over the *airs* and *affectations* of the person I mean. Imagine a young woman, brought up in Bengal by birth and education, who acquired a marvellous acquaintance with colloquial Tibetan, which differs greatly from the literary language. Accordingly he was taken into special Government employment; and, although holding, as he still does, the nominal office of Inspector of Schools, has been constituted ever since a confidential referee in all technical matters relating to Tibet. In the year 1881 Sarat Chandra Das offered to undertake a secret journey to Lhasa in the disguise of a Tibetan lama. He had already accomplished an expedition of this kind, wherein he had managed to reach Tashi-lhumpo, the second capital of Tibet. Having been furnished by Government with money, and with various costly presents to reward any great Tibetan officials who might befriend him, he set out from Darjiling, on our side of the Himalayas, one dark night in November with a single companion, one Kasa Ugyen Gyatcho, a resident at Darjiling. The pair had to leave Darjiling and traverse even the quasi-friendly state of Sikkim with the utmost secrecy; otherwise information would have reached the Tibetan frontier before them in the magical manner it always does, and the travellers would have been inevitably stopped. They entered Thibet via Nipal over the dangerous Kangjiodhen Pass, 17,000 feet high, and, after the most ordinary and surprising adventures, and after visiting many places and monasteries hitherto undescribed, Babu Sarat Chandra Das at length saw before him the glittering domes of the mysterious Lhasa. They resided in Lhasa not longer than two weeks, but he seems to have made good use of that time in visiting everything that was notable, even obtaining an interview with the Grand Lama. His return journey occupied six months, and he did not reach Darjiling until December 27, 1882. The narrative of his travels is really most fascinating reading. It was written in the outward form of a confidential report to Government, but has been only privately printed, and is not allowed to be made public. If published, we believe it would prove one of the most delightful books of travel ever written. Its simple narrative style—most credible to a Bengali—is relieved by the introduction, every few pages, of Tibetan legendary lore of a very interesting kind.

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